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S. L. BOARDMAN. Editors.

Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man Hints for the Season.

The present is one of the most busy seasons in should be lost in putting everything ready for may be able to throw some light. cold weather. There are not only many jobs necessary to be done because the season demands it, ing the effect of location in relation to the sea. but much can also be performed to forward the This question, it appears, was started by Mr. work of another spring. Plowing is one of these Gregory of Marblehead, who in some remarks upoperations. By having plowing done in the fall, on the geology of that town furnished for the Eswhen there is not so much pressure upon the sex Institute, says: "The soil of our islands is so team and help of the farm as in the spring; it not amazingly productive of the grasses as to set all only is so much time gained, but in many cases is an actual benefit to the land. Sward ground works better when turned in the fall months for

Carting manure is another part of the fall's work on the farm which can be performed better than in spring. Especially should this be done now if it is to be hauled any distance from the buildings, and across any part of the farm naturally moist. Fields are less cut up by the passing of the team now than in spring, and all soils are that the average hay crop in the sea coast towns that the average hay crop in the sea coast towns are called that of the inland towns by pearly onemore yielding at that time, if not naturally wet.

For the same reasons, and also to expedite next third. The same test was also applied to Indian season's work, fences that are to be moved should corn. The average of eight towns upon the also be moved this fall. It is very often the case that farmers wishing to make a change in the divisions of their fields or pastures are obliged to remove fences or erect new ones. In the former case the labor of moving them about the case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving them about the former case the labor of moving the case the labor of th case the labor of moving them should be performed ures are interesting, and we would like to instiress are interesting, and we would like to institute such comparisons between towns in our own State, but at present have not the figures at hand. Mr. Choate remarks upon this topic, that one section of country has not ususally marked advantages over another without having something comparisons. The atmosphere which brings golden. condition to be worked. If new fences are to be built, obtaining the materials for its construction harvests to towns upon the coast, may also carry will be a good winter's job.

will be a good winter's job.

The present fall, on account of the absence of rain, has been a most favorable time for digging and carting muck, and if the barn yards, manure sheds, &c., which we see through the country, and which are filled with this material, are to be taken as a standard of judgment, we may infer that the season has been well improved. Now is the very time when the farmer should be most busy in adding to his materials for making manure. From the present time until freezing weather, the stables and tie-ups should be well supplied with muck or loam, as an absorbent of the liquid voidings of stock, which is too often lost. Attention to this matter will result in the addition of from five to ten extra loads of manure to

when they should be collected and turned to a profitable account. The wind blows them together in large piles by fence sides and along the margin of the forest, where they can be easily collected in large numbers. They make an excellent bedding for horses or cows, and then add to the the food of plants. The grains being wholly of silica or quartz, cannot receive a liquid, but such is its extreme fineness that urine is retained in the mass until drawn forth by the living root quantity of manure. They are also a good mate-fibres. It also admits air and moisture with day or two spent in collecting them would pay as great facility, and on this account belongs its great advantage in agriculture. well as anything that can be done.

"Fixing up" about the premises, also demands tions of this treatise hereafter. the farmer's care. The barns and stables may need some battening or double-boarding in order to secure the greater comfort of the animals during the winter. A well to the barn-yard may need digging, so that cattle may not be obliged to Bath, chairman of the awarding committee, read leave the yard to obtain a supply of pure water; and the entire range of buildings and sheds will need looking after and putting in winter trim. It is a good plan to have barn-yards divided by a portable or permanent fence, especially where portable or permanent fence, especially where the same farm.

Bath, chairman of the awarding committee, read a capital report on swine, in the course of which he gave some details of his experiences in raising pork. We made some notes of his statements at the time, but preferring to have his own figures, Mr. Trufant has kindly furnished us with an acceptable and sheep are kept upon the same farm. cattle and sheep are kept upon the same farm.

We have known many sheep killed or injured by

yard or the stall.

These hints will, we hope suggest many jobs which it is important for the farmer to perform now. Especially everything should be kept snug and in its place, ready for winter. We heard once of a farmer who said he was all ready for winter. One morning he found a foot of snow upon the ground, which did not go off for the winter. His chains, unfortunately, were left upon the ground and were not found again until spring. Keep all your tools and implements under cover, and in their proper place.

another litter of twelve, which sold for \$26; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of twelve, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of twelve, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of twelve, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another litter of twelve, which sold for \$25; in the fall of 1860 another lit der cover, and in their proper place.

The long evenings now upon us, furnish excellent opportunities for reading and study. Keep posted in regard to the war and national matters, posted in regard to the war and national matters, but do not neglect to store up also a supply of Who will say from this, that pork-making don't useful and practical farm knowledge, such as is pay?" obtained from books and periodicals of the day. In addition to the above, Mr. Trufant says that With the farmer, knowledge is a power greater since he commenced farming, now a period of than manual force.

Agricultural Essays.

Susquehanna," are the titles of two pamphlets, for which we are under obligations to their aunish them for publication? thor, L. H. Tucker, Esq., of the Country Gentleman. They contain the results of an extended tour through those rich farming regions of Pennscientific knowledge of the whole system of im- willingly give it a place in our columns : Proved husbandry. We shall endeavor to present

Survey of Essex County, Mass.

We have spent a few evenings recently in looking over an "Agricultural and Geological Survey of Essex County, Mass.," by David Choate. It occurs in the Transactions of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture for 1861, occupying 84 pages, and judging from what we have read it is certainly a most practical and useful work, forming a good addition to our agriculturthe whole year, for the farmer. There is a large al literature. We refer to it at this time for the amount of work to be done before winter sets in, purpose of bringing to the attention of our readand but little time to do it in, therefore no time ers a few interesting statements, upon which they

One of these interesting questions is concernworks better when turned in the fall months for next season's planting, than when turned in spring; besides the frost acts upon the furrows, thereby helping to pulverize the soil and render it more suitable for cultivation. It also brings up worms and grubs to the surface that had burrowed for winter support the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter support to the surface that had burrowed for winter the surface that had burrowed for winter that the surface that rowed for winter quarters, which are destroyed by frost. Corn planted upon sward ground, plowed in the fall is not so often damaged by the cut-worm as that upon land plowed in the spring. cut-worm as that upon land plowed in the spring.

Carting manure is another part of the fall's of the county. The results were as follows: In

lost. Attention to this matter will result in the addition of from five to ten extra loads of manure to the manure heap, equivalent to ten bushels of corn or a ton of hay. This is certainly worth saving.

Leaves are allowed to remain upon the ground when they should be collected and turned to a profitable account. The wind blows them togeth-

We shall have occasion to refer to other por

Profits of Raising Pork.

At the recent Show of the Sagadahoe Agricul-

We have known many sheep killed or injured by allowing them to run in the yard, during winter time, with cattle. They should be kept separate, and if water is not provided in both yards the sheep can be changed from one to the other for the purpose of watering, as the cattle are in the many control of the stell.

"The animal mentioned in this connection, was raised in Bath, and was sold for three dollars, when four weeks old. In the spring of 1859, she had a litter of eleven pigs, which were sold for \$30; in the fall of 1850 another litter of eleven, which sold for \$27.50; in the spring of 1860 another litter of twelve, which sold for \$26; in the fall of 1860 another litter of eleven, which

three years. In making up an account from this

nineteen years, he has kept from one to four hogs yearly, has raised in that time 235 pigs, selling them at an average of \$2.50 each, or a total o The "Agriculture of Chester County, Pa.," \$587.50. We are sure our readers would be glad and "Notes from the Valleys of the Chenango and to have statements of other branches of farming

A correspondent furnishes us with the followsylvania and New York, and while giving a care- ing receipt for making the "best and cheapest ful view of the agricultural practices of those sections, are full of suggestions and remarks which ing and preserving the hair." Although not show a practical mind, well stored with a correct within the proper sphere of this department, we

"Take about half a thimble full of powdered proved husbandry. We shall endeavor to present some of their most interesting and useful topics for the benefit of our readers.

The Daniel Getchell, of Freedom, writes us that from two bushels of wheat sowed last spring he this fall harvested 40 bushels of good wheat. This is an excellent yield and leads us to hope that Maine will yet raise her own bread.

"Take about half a thimble full of powdered borax, dissolve it in a cupful of hot water, wash the head thoroughly with it, then rinse in cold water, dry with a towel and apply a little castor oil mixed with alcohol—half each. Do this once a week and it will refresh your head and hair so that you will never want to buy any more of the highly extolled dollar-a-bottle hair preparations. One-fourth of a pound of borax, one pint of castor oil, one pint of alcohol, (95 per cent.,) costing about thirty cents, will suffice for years."

It will be remembered that some weeks since, we quoted from a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, a paragraph giving the method of different size and about eighteen inches thick, and the vines set so as to run over them. By this plan they are protected from the rough winds, and the warmth and reflection from the store.

Samples of Muck.

The samples do not appear to differ materially thorough and complete; and then the crops of from each other with the exception that those grain will be increased many times, to double the marked Nos. 2 and 3—being those taken out at duce. the greatest depths—are more completely decom-posed than that marked No. 1, taken from near ation of our heavy calcareous soils, will be underthe letter accompanying the box, we would say that it will be found a most valuable substance. All of these things combined will constitute. be rendered more useful by having it mixed with vate a given crop.—S. E. Todo in Country Gent. this muck. To the second question, viz., "what do you think of using such muck on potatoes clear, after the frost has pulverised it through the winter ?"-our reply would be ; that it would

Thorough Pulverization of the Soil.

rain.

In order to appreciate the importance of thorough pulverization of the soil, we need to have a little spattering of the theory of "regetable nurselistic spattering of the theory of "regetable nurselistic spattering of the theory of "regetable nurselistic spattering arbitrary power over each other, and

Were we to interrogate a thousand farmers, "Why do you plow?" the answer would probably be, "For the purpose of rendering the soil more mellow and porous."

This is correct as far as it goes, but the chief object is to reduce the soil to its greatest degree of fineness, or comminution of particles, mechanically, so that the rain, or water applied by hand may readily change the elements of fertility in the soil from a solid to a fluid, in which state The floor should be a few feet under ground, dry,

nore complete.

These thoughts lead us to speak of

ticle of the soil that has been plowed is moved several inches from those parts, with which it has long been in contact. This operation is effected by rain and sunshine. As a matter of course, this change in the position of the particles of the entire soil, does much toward securing thorough pulverization.

Frost-freezing and thawing of a soil, exerts a laso an occasional watering with salt water.

Raising Grapes on the Sea-Coast. | very important influence in securing the complete

Gentleman, a paragraph giving the method of growing grapes in situations near the sea-coast by having a low trellis for them to run upon, under which were placed small stones for the purpose of attracting the sun's rays, thereby causing them to ripen some weeks in advance of those in other situations. We were reminded of this by seeing at the Sagadahoc County Show, a fine colverigation, that it would were it but recently pulverization, that it would were it but recently plowed.

For this reason, plowing early in autumn—where thorough pulverization is the chief object—will not be as effectual as late plowing, or even plowing in the winter. If the rains and frosts of winter can be in operation, when a soil is running together, after it has been plowed, the pulverization will be more thorough pulverization, that it would were it but recently plowed. seeing at the Sagadahoc County Show, a fine collection of grapes, from the grounds of Thomas Herbert, Esq., of Bristol, a small town in Lincoln County, on the rough coast of Maine. Mr. Herbert has succeeded admirably in the culture of the Concord, Northern Muscadine, Rebecca, Del- ter in that soil, which will promote the growth aware, Hartford Prolific, and other hardy varieties, in the open air, with the sea within four THOROUGH PULYERIZATION IMPRACTICABLE WITHOUT miles of him on both sides. It is his practice to Where there is an excess of water in the soil,

train them upon no other trellis than stones. These are piled together promiscuously in heaps of inand the warmth and reflection from the stones such soils to pulverize easily, and remain so for a

causes them to ripen much earlier than they otherwise would. We do not see why this would not be a good plan for situations remote from the coast, as well as upon it.

Second of Much. perabundant moisture is removed in under drains, We have received the samples of muck for-be, late in autumn, and then plowed again the warded by Mr. J. M. Worthing of Palermo. following spring, the pulverization will be most

the surface. It is a deposit of vegetable matter and possesses decided manurial qualities. In reply to the first question proposed by Mr. W., in soil to cause it to crumble well as it is plowed.

to absorb the liquid manure in the stable, and the whole contents of the coller or shed would the whole contents of the cellar or shed would at the same time will require less labor to culti-

Overworking Oxen and Horses.

There is a crime against nature that entirely be better to form a compost of it as we have heretofore described in the Farmer, particularly bad. That crime is overworking man and beast. in the number for Sept. 4th, of the present year.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Agricultural Miscellany.

chattel would not be of the most refined kind. As a general rule farmers are not yet fully snees of abusive treatment from his thoughtless or savage driver. He would accuse him of over-As a general rule farmers are not yet runy awake to the importance of having the entire soil reduced to a fine powder. Hard lumps of earth, even when they are full of grain-producing substances, are of but little more value in producing than the same amount of stones. The beast. And in addition to other ill treatment, he charge, in some instances, the a crop than the same amount of stones. The beast. And in addition to other ill treatment, he roots of plants cannot enter hard lumps of earth, would lay to his charge, in some instances, the and before such lumps can be of any real benefit to the plant, they must be broken down, mechanically with some implement, or be dissolved by

ough pulverization of the soil, we need to have a little spattering of the theory of "vegetable nutrition."

How do plants grow? How does the hard soil and dry manure become changed into plants of any kind? These are important questions which every farmer should understand well; and then he would be able to appreciate the importance of more complete and thorough pulverization of every kind of soil.

No soil or manure can promote the growth of a plant—except mechanically—until after it has been dissolved by rain or water, and reduced to a liquid. Dry earth or dry manure cannot enter the roots of plants. Roots of grain, grass and trees feed upon nothing but liquid or fluid. When we apply bone dust to plants, rain water

When we apply bone dust to plants, rain water not very uncommon.

must first dissolve the little fragments of bone.

Of all animals, horses suffer most from ill and carry them along where they will be taken up by the thousand mouths in the little roots of the plants. So with the hard soil, and hard lumps of earth, they must be reduced to a fine powder by some mechanical operation, and then the rain will dissolve the fine particles, thus forming a fluid, which is the food of plants.

When the sail steps the streenhard of the first plants of the streenhard of the first plants of the streenhard of the ing a fluid, which is the food of plants.

When the soil is very lumpy the atmosphere has but a small surface, comparatively, to act upon; therefore plants grow slowly where the entire soil is one complete clod, or is little else but lumps.

one hundred to one or more thousands of uchiars are lost in a few minutes by imprudent driving. Horses are fleet but tender animals. When young, they are vigorous and full of life, and their constitutions are easily broken. The man lumps. These few thoughts lead us to discuss in a practical point of view will treat him kindly. A horse soon knows his friend, and he is not slack in discovering his entirely and h emy, although he may be a pretended friend.— Silas Brown in Boston Cultivator.

From a lecture by James Dumbrill delivered

may readily change the elements of fertility in the soil from a solid to a fluid, in which state only those elements are available as food for plants of any or every kind. Therefore by reducing the soil very fine, by some mechanical operation, such as plowing, its solidity is in a measure overcome or destroyed, and the roots of plants find little hindrance in ramifying throughout the entire mass that has been broken up. And if the roots and little spongholes occupy the entire soil, the ten thousand mouths of these roots are ever open to drink in those substances, which will promote the growth of the plant. On the contrary, if a large proportion of the soil is in the form of lumps, or is turned over in furrows slices of one unbroken mass, the soil is not the form of the plants that occupy it.

Now the idea is in plowing to use those plows that will break up the solidity of the soil most thoroughly and effectually. Turning the soil upside down, as if it were a huge slab of earth, does not accomplish the desired purpose, as its solidity is in an destroyed, except in a very limited degree.

Every observing farmer knows that when calcarcous and aluminous soils are not too dry, nor it too wet, if they are plowed with a kind of plow that leaves the furrow-slice on its edge, the pulverization will be about as thorough and complete as it can be made with a common plow; whereas, if such soil be plowed when there is only a little too much moisture, or not quite enough, pulverization is only partially effected, and consequently it is not possible that the crop should be as great as it would be had the pulverization been more complete.

These thoughts lead us to speak of

Remedy for Worms in the Top Onion.

ALL PLOWING AS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL An old lady proverbial for having a good kitchen MEANS FOR THOROUGH PULVERIZATION.

After a soil has been broken up, it soon commences to run together again, and to set, very much as mortar does, which has been made of lime and sand; and to assume a solid and almost organized form. In this process almost every particle of the soil that has been plowed is moved the some forty-eight hours before being discovered, and being the only package of onion seed she had, insisted on setting them out, when to her surprise every one grew, and she says she never raised better onions, or onions perfectly free from those parts, with which it the worms.

A Successful Wintering of Bees.

As the season has come round when the care-

the cold weather.

The writer's hives have moveable combs. The Salem Scudder observes, The writer's hives have moveable combs. The size is fourteen inches every way on the outside, and each one is placed by itself on a small platform close to the ground. On the top of each hive are four holes for supers, is large enough, (say fourteen one-half inches in the clear) to slip over the hive, and when the supers are off, covers the hive completely; and still leaves two or more inches space between the top of the hive and the outside cover. (In summer this cover is raised sufficiently to place supers under, and rests upon

not the sleek, whole-winged ones, but dark, jag-ged-winged, hard workers—perhaps a half tum-wind and rain will follow—from the northward,

common among farmers. Another advantage in connection with this arrangement is, that if the bees fall short of honey, they can be readily fed.

One of my hives (about February,) had not a then of honey it. Held a truther full of the indication at each setting.—Chambers' Jour. plain barley candy, and inverted it over one of the holes, and the bees readily consumed it all.

Thoughts on Shoeing Horses.

not so great an evil as some persons might sup- able

is to protect the foot; next, we must aim to pre-serve the natural action and tread of the foot.

level surfaces.

The action of concave feet may be compared to that of the claws of a cat, the "nails"

ing or grasping.

Now in order to preserve the natural, mechanical actions of the horn and sole, the ground surface of the shoc must correspond exactly with the ground surface of the foot; that is to say, the

while the shoe being hollow, it resembles the natural concavity of the sole of the foot.

the heels, lengthened or shortened as the having a concave or convex sole—it matters not, the ground surface of the shoe must be concave. In every other part of the shoe alterations and In every other part of the shoe alterations and serted, or be provided with a fertile queen from serted, or be provided with a fertile queen from deviations from any given rule or form are often needed, in consequence of the ever varying form of the foot, and the condition of the same, both as regards health and disease; but the sole of the

Those vines which need protection should soon be taken down and covered with leaves, straw, or if the drainage is sufficiently good, with earth. The covering need not be thick, as a slight shelter will keep off the frost. Cut away most of the wood you design to have pruned, before covering. If the vines are left exposed, do not prune, as the winter may kill them, so that your pruning would take a different course in the spring. A subscriber who has purchased vines for the Isabella, which turn out to be the pigeon grape, wishes to know how and when to bud. It should be done as soon as the sap starts in spring. Cut an eye about three inches in length, having attached as much wood as you can get with it; at tached as much wood as you can get with it; at each end of the eye cut off about a quarter of an inch of the upper bark, making the ends very thin. Next cut out neatly a notch in the bark of the vine you wish to bud, and fit in the eye to the vine you wish to bud and the vine you wish to bud and the vine you wish to be vine you wish to the vine you wish to bud, and fit in the eye to the place exactly as possible. Bind it about firmly with some soft bandage, as of matting, and clay it, taking care not to cover the eye. Bind it about with moss and keep it moist until the it about with moss and keep it moist until the it about with moss and keep it moist until the it about with moss and keep it moist until the it about with moss and keep it moist until the it about with moss and keep it moist until the walnut or butternut, is also a fine tree, and the nuts of both are excellent. The wild red, or pigeon cherry, is a fine tree, grows rapidly, very beautiful flowers, is not infested rapidly. bud begins to swell. As your vine throws out rapidly, very beautiful flowers, is not infected young shoots, pinch them off above the bud to with caterpillars like the wild cherry. Beautiful give it more strength, and after a while keep the in winter on account of its reddish brown bark. branch you have budded entirely pruned down It would make a fine tree for lawns, were it not

I have them fifteen years old in my garden, thrifty, hardy, productive, and bidding as fair to live the next fifty years as any standard tree upon my grounds. The complaints against these pets of the garden, I am fully persuaded, is owing live the next fifty years as any standard tree upon my grounds. The complaints against these pets of the garden, I am fully persuaded, is owing more to neglect, and mismanagement, than to any inherent difficulty. Some varieties will not flourish on the quince stock. The fruit books will point them out. Do not plant such. They will not be productive on grass ground, or in hard inflexible soil. Do not plant them there. They want a deep, rich, mellow border, at least eighteen inches in depth. If you can not afford to prepare a border, do not purchase dwarf pear trees. In addition to being properly planted, they must have care every season. Now they should be shortened in, about two-thirds of the last season's growth. This keeps them stocky, and prepares them to sustain a great burden of fruit. They also want a barrow full of stable manure put around them every fall. The quince roots can not go far in search of food. They should have all they can take up within six or eight feet of the tree. With manure and good management dwarf pears will be a success.—

American Agriculturist.

How to Use a Barometer.

Many private persons consult the barometer, As the season has come round when the careful aparian looks well to the comfort of his little busy friends, the writer is reminded of his success last winter, and gives his experience for the benefit of those who have as yet no settled plans for the better preservation of their bees during the cold weather.

Many private persons consult the parameter, and even set it daily, and are surprised to find that they cannot rely on its indications, especially on those of the unscientific wheel barometer, with a face like a underdone clock. The fault, however, is not with the instrument, but with the said weather. those who use it improperly; "th' ap'aratus," as Salem Scudder observes, "can't lie." A few outside cover. (In summer this cover is raised sufficiently to place supers under, and rests upon cleats, which are screwed on to the four sides of the hive at any height desired. Last winter, the writer opened one of the holes in the top of the hive, and tacked wire-cloth over it, and then put on the cover (or surtout, I call it.) The opening made in the cover, to correspond with the entrance to the hive when slipped wholly down, is not more than one and a half inches long, and a half inch high. Thus no current of air can blow into the hive, and the moist atmosphere rises through the hole in the top, instead of collecting dampness in the hive.

The writer was never so successful in wintering through the hole in the top, instead of collecting dampness in the hive.

The writer was never so successful in wintering his bees as the last season. Upon raising the covers in the spring, instead of a damp mess of debris, and large quantities of dead bees, the floor was dry, and the caps of the cells lay along in regular order under the spaces between the combs—showing that the bees had not moved much.

Insting some time. A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather; a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of one hundredth of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a gradual fall of an inch per hour indicates a storm eventually. betokens the quick approach of a dangerous tem-The number of dead bees was much less, and evidently those which had died a natural death— | betokens the quick approach of a dangerous tempest. Alternate rising and sinking (oscillation) indicates unsettled and threatening weather. bler full in each hive.

Though the size of the hive is here given, it is not necessary that it should be adopted for the better preservation of the bees. The principle can be followed out by using the square box hive,

In common hives, from which the combs can One pound (cost twenty-five cents.) carried them through to the time of fruit blossoms, when (the not be lifted for examination, it is, at times, exweather being favorable,) they laid up sufficient to last till white clover came.—Cor. Bee Journal. ble, whether the colony has succeeded in raising a queen, after the old one has departed with the first swarm. This is the case particularly where the beekeeper is a timid spectator, and unaccus-An iron shoe affixed to a horse's foot is one of the unavoidable evils of domestication; yet when understandingly applied, the addition of an iron protection to the horny substance of the foot is not so great an evil as some persons might sup-

One of the principal objects in applying a shoe, day after the first swarm has issued, ac by the queen, tilt up the hive gently from one side. If the drones are then seen crowded toserve the natural action and tread of the foot. With this object in view, the shoe should be made concave on the ground surface,

An unshod horse, or one in an aboriginal condition, has a concave solar surface to the foot; and wisely is it so ordained; were it otherwise, the animal would be unable to obtain secure foothold when climbing eminences or traveling over level surfaces.

Side. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded together on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are then seen crowded to gether on the bottom board, the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are the colony contains a fertile queen, engaged in supplying the cells with eggs. If the drones are not seen there, the colony is dependent on the solution of the specific queen.

swarm placed in its stead, (as is my invariable practice) the indication above referred to may be looked for at a much carlier period. The parent fingers and toes of a man; the "nails" and toes are the fulcrums; they grasp as it were, the bodies with which they come in contact, and thus they secure a fulcrum of resistance when travelswarming be permitted. Generally, especially if the weather be bad, the expulsion of the drones will commence in about two weeks after th swarming and the removal of the parent hive and if this hive be lifted early on the morning of from surface of the shoe must be bevelled, cup fashion, its outer edge, being prominent, corresponds to the lower and outer rim of the hoof; crowded on the bottom board, if the colony has been successful in rearing a queen and she has be-come fertile. The workers will then no longer tolerate the drones in the upper part of the hive, thile the shoe being hollow, the sole of the foot.

Notwithstanding the various opinions which all will, some ror later, coning horses, I think all will, some ror later, confoss that a shoe with concave surface next the

ground is the only proper one to apply.

No matter what may be the form of the foot, whether it be high or low heeled, contracted at the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or the heels, lengthened or shortened at the toe, or the heels of the heel

as regards health and disease; but the sole of the foot being concave, presents a pattern for the ground surface of the shoe, which the "smith" with all his skill, cannot improve on, and if all such craftsmen were to follow this pattern more closely than they do, there would be fewer accidents in "falling," and a less number of lame horses.—G. H. Dadn, V. S., in Prairie Farmer.

Grape Vines.

Those vines which need protection should soon the road, one important idea seems to be generally overlooked, and that is adaptation to situation and soil. My first attempt at transplanting forest trees was to set a row of sugar maples each side of the road, two rods apart, making in all one hundred and forty trees, anticipating a fine avenue in a few years; but what was my disappointment to find invariably, that where the land was too moist for wheat, and much of it was, the trees died. The rest grew finely. Now, we need some tree adapted to these

for its disposition to throw up suckers, which it does not seem to have when planted in the street. I set out some fourteen years since, one of which is three feet four inches in circumference, and over thirty feet in height .- Cor. Horticulturist.

Cheap Washes for Buildings, etc.

Increase of Insects. J. H. Klippart, in a communication to the Ohio Farmer, speaking of the increase of insects, says: It is a well known fact in natural history, that there is such a thing as alternate generations; and it is an equally well known fact to entomologists that there are viviparous and oviparous generations of the same insect during the same year. May not the first generation of the army worm be oviparous, and the succeeding generation be vivi-parous, as in the following case of aphides? All the aphides, it has been well ascertained, which appear in the spring, are exclusively females, no males being found till the autumn; and these females are endowed with a fecundity almost incredible. M. Latreille says that one female during the summer months will produce about 25 a day, and M. Renumur calculates that one aphis may be the progenitor of 5,904,900,000 descendants. It is not necessary for the young female aphides produced during the summer to pair with a male, which, indeed, would be impossible, as no males were then to be found; yet these females go on producing, each their 25 a day of living young ones, all of which become in a short time as fertile as their parent. The following calculation of the fecundity of a species of aphides, from Prof. Owen's lectures on "Comparative Anatomy," will afford some explanation of the extraor-dinary number in which these creatures sometimes occur; the aphis lanigera produces each year ten viviparous broods, and one which is ovi-

parous, and cach generation averages 100 indi-Aphis produces. 100,000,000 1,000,000,000,000 100,000,000,000,000

This fearful table, representing the fecundity of one species of insects, affords a most useful lesson at this season of the year. Now is the period to labor with most success in their destructi Every insect observed upon the stem or leaf of a plant, should be brushed off and destroyed.

Feeding Hens in Winter.

The following is furnished the American Agri-

culturis' by a correspondent:

"I have twenty-eight chickens, large and small several of them fall chickens. I obtained but a few eggs in the fore part of the winter—not more one or two a day. The feed was corn lew eggs in the fore part of the winter—not more than one or two a day. The feed was corn and oats. In January I tried the experiment of hot feed once a day, in the morning. As soon as the fire was started in the cook stove, I put a quart or so of small potatoes in an old drippingpan, and set them in the oven. After breakfast tech a court or more of wheat and buckhest I took a quart or more of wheat and buckwheat bran, mixed, put it in the swill-pail, and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about one quart of live coals from the stove, and "Early on the morning of the twenty-eighth day after the first swarm has issued, accompanied by the quern, tilt up the hive cently from one salt, and sometimes a little sulphur. These mashed together, are fed immediately in a trough prepared for that purpose, made about ten feet long, of two boards six inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top, and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough, and leave room to eat each side of the narrow strip. At noon I fed six ears of corn cut up in pieces an noon I led six ears of corn cut up in pieces an inch long; and in the evening oats and wheat screenings about a quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six fold, and in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from twelve to twenty eggs per day. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy I kept them in the henhouse all day, and generally until ten or twelve o'clock. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of music

Surface Application of Manure.

The Mark Lane Express, in commenting upon the various experiments of Prof. Vocleker, states that the Prof., judging from the results of these numerous trials, leans to the opinion that the spreading of farm-yard compost on the surface of the soil, for even a considerable period before it s plowed in, is by no means so injurious a prac-tice as farmers have hitherto been led to suppose. He says that "on all soils with a moderate proportion of clay, no fear need be entertained of valuable fertilizing substances becoming wasted, if the manure cannot be plowed in at once. Fresh, and even well rotted dung, contains very little free ammonia; and since active fermenta-tion, and with it the further evolution of free ammonia, is stopped by spreading out the manure on the field, valuable manuring matters cannot es-cape into the air by adopting this plan." If this is a reasonable conclusion, it goes far to remove the dread of losing, on such soils, the better portions of farm yard manure by top-dressings. As the season will soon be here when these dressings

are commonly applied to grass, it will be useful to remember this fact.

The best time for applying the manure is held, by the great Cheshire grass farmers, to be in the and of September or the beginning of October. particularly in a showery period, as the grass soon covers it, and renders it less liable to be damaged by the sun or drying winds.

A cheap and durable label is a great desideratum. There are some good patent labels, but their cost prevents their general use; besides this, many of them must be purchased with the name already on them. If these points are no objection, Blies' labels possess the other requisites onjection, Bliss latest possess the other requisition a considerable degree. A zinc label, written on with prepared ink, is both good and durable. It will last for many years if the ink is good. But the cheapest and most durable label of all is thin sheet lead; it will last an indefinite length f time. It is cut into narrow strips, about three inches long, stamped with a steel die, and rolled around a small branch of the tree to be labeled. around a small branch of the tree to be labeled. It is most convenient to use figures and a memorandum book, in which the names are put down opposite the figures. A wooden label well painted, and written upon while the paint is fresh, will last a considerable time; so also a wooden label, if wetted, may be written upon with Dunn's pencil, and relied upon for two years at least; but wood in any form can not be regarded as a durable material.—Horticulturist.

A Pomological Cat.

For some days last week, the servant in a family in this city discovered each morning at the back door of the house a number of apples. She back door of the house a number of apples. She was puzzled to account for the circumstance, until a neighbor discovered a cat bringing an apple by the stem and depositing it at the door, and then going away and repeating the operation. On Saturday morning, the Major who is the owner of the animal, invaluable as a purr-veyor, discovered thirteen pears and an apple, the result of the previous night's foraging of puss. Of strict integrity, our friend investigated the case and found that his cat, though regardless of the rights of property, was an excellent judge of pears and apples, having selected her plunder from the grounds of Mr. Thomas A. Green, who has had success in the culture of fine fruit. The Major made us in a manner particeps criminis, by our acceptance of a portion of the spoils, and so we tell the whole story. We learn that the cat is not for sale.—New Bedford Mercury.

The Houlton Times says "we have had one of the finest and most bountiful harvest seasons ever known in this section. Our farmers rejoice in their well-filled store-houses."

Augusta, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862. Notice.

Mr. Jas. Sturgis will call upon Farmer in the Province of Nova Scotia, during the months of September and October. Mr. S. N. TABER will call upon subscribers i

Col. WM. SWETT of South Paris, will call upon sub scribers in Androscoggin County. Mr. H. P. WEEKS of China, will call upon subscriber Mr. WARREN FULLER of Hartland, will call upon

ock and Washin

OUR NEW MAILING SYSTEM, affixed to each paper, is printed the name of the sub-scriber and the date to which he has paid for the same. In this way he is kept constantly apprised of the con-dition of his account. When he makes a new payment, the date will be carried forward to correspond time to which it pays, and the acknowledgment of its receipt will be printed upon the colored slip and sent him until another payment is made. For instance, we this week send the paper to John Smith, who has paid to Oct. 30, 1862. The following printed slip will be found upon his paper :

John Smith 30 Oct. 62. Wishing to pay for the paper another year, Mr. Smith sends us the money for that purpose and next week he receives his account corrected and credited as follows:

John Smith 30 Oct. 63. He will thus be promptly informed of the safe reception

and credit of the money sent. The printed label will be a legal receipt in full to the date thereon expressed, obviating the necessity of written receipts, and rendering mistakes and misapprehensions impossible.

Many of our subscribers will be reminded by the printed dates upon the labels that they are in arrears

on their subscriptions, and it is hoped that they will take early occasion, by forwarding the amount due, to have their several accounts corrected to compare favor-ably with others who regard it a matter of conscientious duty to KEEP SQUARE WITH THE PRINTER

Bullets vs. Disease. It is not a fact, as many seem to imagine, that

the greatest danger a person who has joined the army is subjected to, is that of his being killed tion and dilatory tactics, would give the light- at Edwards' Ferry on the Potomac. The health upon the field of battle. From calculations which are supposed to be reliable, the astonishing fact is It would seem that Lee's crafty strategy has succeeded. The same despatch which brings us inrevealed that it takes a man's weight of lead to kill him, and this shows that the chances of life are largely in his favor. It is true that the news also informs us that the rebel army have evacu- is drilling as an artillery regiment. of a great engagement between contending armies ated Winchester and are rapidly falling back upcarries a dread shudder to the hearts of thousands who have lost friends in the battle; while the long list of killed and wounded which fills the columns of the papers day after day, only serves to impress upon our minds at what a fearful loss of life ed throughout the country. What will now be the victory has been achieved; and individual done to avert the consequences of so grave a milihearts all over the country who have been made hearts all over the country who have been made desolate by the loss of dear friends, feel that a may be difficult to anticipate, but the stern de-Maryland, Lieut. Col. Doughty in command "great victory" is no compensation for their own mand of the people for a more vigorous and capapersonal loss. Their grief is concentrated, and it ble leadership of our armies we think will no s poured out over the country like the rushing of longer go unheeded. A reform in this respect is 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, are with the army of a tempest-swollen river. But how different from already foreshadowed in the summary removal of the Potomac. The guns lost by the 5th and 6th a tempest-swollen river. But how different from this is it with those who die in the hospitals, and Gen. Buell from the command of the army in in the battle of August 29th, have been replaced what a different impression it makes upon the Kentucky and the appointment of a fighting Gen-by new pieces, and these batteries are now in exsympathies of the people. One by one they are taken from their companies-but a few at most from a regiment-and carried away, day after day to the hospitals. These are filled to overflowing, and the deaths which occur, although in the aggregate amounting to many more than those killed in battle-yet coming to us in numbers of two, three or half a dozen at a time, we barely mention them and they pass from our memories, while the immense total they make does not even enter our thoughts. But silently and almost unobserved-except by the friends of the deceasedthe numbers of those who die by sickness and disup an aggregate to which those killed in battle is small in the comparison. The losses in particular corps or divisions, when a general engagement takes place, is of course much larger than in some | career, something will be done. others not so much exposed. But a soldier actle calculate that the chances of life are in his fa- inst. at Maysville, between the Federal troops the calculate that the chances of life are in his ia-vor. Bullets go wherever they are sent, and they under Gen. Bruce and the rebels, numbering had an interruption of our mild, summer-like give no preference for the weak over the strong. It is the exposures and fatigue of the camp sions the greatest loss of life in the army. To make it appear more plain that this is so, let us take the case home to ourselves. How many out of one hundred or two hundr and the march, which create disease and occaof one hundred or two hundred men, raised in our midst,-men of the ordinary healthfulness of those who enter the army-would endure to march three days and nights in succession, or

pounds, exposed to the chances of the weather.

passing the nights with no protection, and possi-

bly with wet clothing and cold feet, and in addi-

tion to this subsisting upon poor food and not

enough of it-as our soldiers are often obliged to

do-to say nothing of a climate entirely different

from their own, and which they were not acclimat-

ed to? Would not this be a severe test for persons

of iron constitutions, even? Would not many

falter by the way, before the destination was

reached, unable to proceed further? Would not

disease be engendered and sickness and death the

inevitable consequences, to many? And would

not the entire force-of even the strongest men

amongst them-feel more like resting than like

fighting? Would not fully one half of this num-

ber contract sickness which would end in death,

our armies, and so long as an army is necessary-

an army whose numbers are kept up and increased

by new recruits-so long will these dangers con-

tinue to be incurred, and the deaths from them take place in the same ratio. We find in the Atlantic Monthly for October, in a very able article from the pen of Dr. Jarvis on the "Sanitary Condition of the Army," some figures taken from the vital statistics of Great Britain which go to prove the statements contained in the foregoing remarks. These figures reach back to the time the British army was in Egypt in 1801 and are continued to the close of the Crimean war. The ravages of disease in the British army during the winter of 1855 were most appalling. In a period of a little more than twenty-six months-from April 1854 to June 1856—the number of soldiers sent out was 82,901. This number furnished 218,952 cases to the hospitals, of which 11 per cent. were from injuries received in battles, and 89 per cent. from diseases contracted in camp. Or, taking the two years ending with March 1850-during which period occurred the tremendous siege of Sebastopol-the figures show that 16,224 died of disease, while but 4,774 were either killed or died of wounds received in battle. This, however, is not to be regarded as a correct estimate of the average loss in battles and by camp sickness during the period which England has been engaged in warfare; for the Crimean war, and especially the seige of Sebastopol, forms one of the most bloody and distressing eras in English history. It was therefore an exceptional instance in nearly every re-

We can gather from Dr. Jarvis' article but few figures of importance relating to the mortality by bullets and disease in our own army. The Commissioners of the Sanitary Department, report that from an examination of 217 regiments in the months of January and February last, the rate of sickness in the Eastern department was 74 in 1,000; in the Central department (including Western Virginia and Ohio,) 90; and in Western Missouri, and a part of Kentucky, 90. But the ratio must have been very much larger than this during the past summer. The sufferings and disease occasioned while the army was in the swamps and marshes of the Chickahomminy, the condition of Gen. Grant's army before the occupation of Corinth, the reduction by sicklong before Vicksburg, or the losses by fevers among the crews of our gunboats on the Missis- qualities of their flocks.

paign of modern warfare.

These facts prepare us for some considerations seat of war are located as follows: on the preservation of health among soldiers, The 2d forms a portion of Fitz John Porter the necessity for hospital reform, and the labors corps, and at the last accounts were in position of the Sanitary Commission. These we shall in the right wing of the army of the Potomac. endeavor to furnish another time.

The War News of the Week.

No change whatever has taken place in the position of the army of the Potomac within the past on the Maryland side. week. During this time assertions from headquarters have been confidently made that preparare not advised. They are, however, with the ations for a decisive onward movement were in main army on the Potomac. progress and that the lapse of a few days only of the war. But while indulging in the hopes weeks to return to the seat of war. thus inspired, the unwelcome information comes to us that the long dreaded advent of the rainy Fernandina, Fla. season has occurred on the Potomac, and that the precisely what the enemy has waited for. Weak- wounds. with Richmond would be secure, and by which and unable to resume his command. he might be able to obtain sustenance and rein- The 12th is at New Orleans. The 13th a kept our army in play, making a show of fortify- rejoin his command. ing Winchester, as if he meant to dispute its pose once before, should again come to his aid. This formidable obstacle once interposed to the been considerably reduced by sickness. advance of our army, with its heavy transporta-

on Staunton.

Thus is realized the unfortunate result of the hesitation and delay in regard to which so much impatience and apprehension have been manifesttary blunder in the present crisis of the war, it eral in his place, and if we may believe the reports which come to us from apparently responsible sources, an important change has been determined upon by the Government in the command which occurred in that harbor on Tuesday foreof the army of Virginia. The New York Herald noon of last week. A sail boat containing seven states that Gen. Halleck is to be transferred again persons which left Portland for Cape Elizabeth, to the management of the department of the West; capsized near Hog Island and all were drowned that Gen. McClellan will succeed him to the office except one. Those in the boat were Chas. H. of General-in-Chief at Washington, and that Preston, of the 17th U. S. Regiment, his wife, Gen. Hooker, one of the most splendid officers of Joseph Cobb, Benjamin F. Preston, 13 years old. the war, whose skill and energy as a leader and Wm. E. Preston, a lad, Barbara B. Cobb, 12 thorough soldiership have been tested upon al- years old, and a girl from Boston, aged 13. Presmost every battle-field in Virginia, will take com- ton, being a good swimmer, righted the boat, and mand of the army of the Potomac. We hope the assisted Joseph Cobb, who was far gone, into it. latter part of the programme at least will be car- but while Preston was bailing out the boat. Cobb ried out. With "Fighting Joe Hooker" in com- fell down and was drowned in the water in the mand, unless he belies his whole previous military boat. Preston himself was much exhausted, and

man. The attack was made by our troops at 7 in the morning, after a hard night's march, and after an hour's fathing and and stores (with a good heat to them) equipments. Gen. Schofield pursued Hindman's passed over this city. The squall lasted some ten forces beyond Huntsville, and they are now scattered among the mountains. Gen. Curtis in his upon our streets in large heaps. During the official dispatch says: "All the organized forces of the same shower the Congregational Church in Skow-hegan was struck by lightning and considerably even one day and night, carrying a load of fifty of the rebels have thus been driven back to the

> The successful retreat of the rebel army from Kentucky bearing with them the fruits of a six Released. Messrs. John L. Hunter of Farm weeks foray through the wealthiest and most fer- ingdale, and Asa Turner of Brooklin, arrested tile portions of the State, is announced. The fail- several weeks since upon charges of treasonable ure of Buell to overtake and intercept the retreat conduct, have been released from custody. We is evidently regarded by the Government as a se- understand that the truth of the charges prerious misfortune, and he will be held to a rigid ferred against them was sufficiently established. accountability for the result. He has been albut that the process under which they were arready relieved of his command and Gen. Rose- rested was irregular, no authority having been

the 19th inst., for a demonstration on Nashville. not to give their disloyal sympathies too free ex-His advance, one thousand strong, encamped on pression hereafter. or permanently disable them? Yet these very the Gallatin pike, seven miles north of Nashville. Gen. Negley despatched Col. Miller with a dedangers have been and are now being incurred by tachment to intercept the rebels, who attacked 5th, is now Adjutant of the 24th regiment. He them on Monday at daylight, and drove them in was severely wounded in one of the battles of the great confusion across the river.

ley of the Kanawha is an important point for our mand, and is a fine animal in every respect. troops to hold, being one of the doors to Western Virginia towards Ohio.

like to see a small collection of very large veget- ington, where his familiarity with the methods of ables, is invited to drop into our office, where can business in the various dapartments will give him be examined, free of charge, some of the largest advantages for the prosecution of bounty, pension garden vegetable grown in Maine-Paris except- or other claims against the government, por ed. Acknowledgements are due to Gen. Samuel by comparatively few others who are engaged in Shaw of this city, for a mammoth English turnip, the same business. We cordially and confidently 44 inches in circumference and weighing 174 lbs. recommend him to those of our readers who may Rev. H. M. Eaton of the "Eaton Boarding School need his services. for Boys," at Readfield, has also favored us with During the past week purchases have be a beet weighing 14 lbs., and having a girth of 25 made by Capt. Brinkerhoff U. S. A. and Colonel inches. We are only needing a few more vegeta- Ricker of this city in Franklin, Somerset and bles of the same dimensions to have a winter's Kennebec Counties of three hundred horses

B. Dunlap of Belgrade, has presented us with a was obtained for the money. squash of the Marrowfat variety, which weighs 45t lbs., and has a circumference of four feet and All the nine months Maine regiments, with though some of the editorial brethren would have the State, and are now at Washington or on the us believe that ours is a very small one, compared road thither. The 24th will leave to-morrow. to some which they have-we think this is the Maine, we believe is the only State which has donor has our thanks therefor

GOOD SHEEP IN SOMERSET COUNTY. We learn from the Somerset Farmer that Mr. Augustus F. Penney as pastor of the Freewill Baptist Bixby of Norridgewock, who for several years Church, in this city, will take place on Thurspast has been connected with the extensive wool day, Nov. 7th, the committee being unable to growing firm of Flint, Bixby, & Co. of San Juan, complete their arrangements for the service at California, has recently purchased of Geo. Camp- the time originally announced. bell, Esq., of West Westminster, Vt., thirteen Spanish merino bucks and several ewes. Mr. Campbell is widely known as a judicious and careful breeder, and after traveling extensively in Europe, has selected his present flocks in Spain. Mr. ual ourselves to the tune of five dollars or there-C., has refused a sum of \$1,500 for his best abouts. buck, the sire of Mr. Bixby's recently purchased

lot. By this enterprise of Mr. Bixby the farm- THANESGIVING IN MAINE. The Governor has nees of Gen. Williams' command, which lay so ers of Somerset county have a good opportunity afforded them of improving the already excellent

sippi, must swell the aggregate loss to as great | The Location of the Maine Regiments. From a ratio as was ever witnessed during any cam- exchanges and letters received from the army, we learn that the Maine regiments now at the

> The 3d and 4th are at White's Ford, below Harper's Ferry on the Potomac river. A portion of the 3d has been detailed for signal purposes and scouting, and is now at Eik Mountain

Of the precise location of the 5th and 6th, we

The 7th has been sent home to recruit its shatwould witness a blow struck at the rebellion more tered ranks. We understand the regiment is stunning and disastrous than any previous event rapidly filling up and will be ready in a few

The 8th is at Beaufort, S. C., and the 9th at

The 10th is with the army of the Potomac, its roads in consequence have already become difficult for the transportation of cannon and army recent battles in Virginia and Maryland. Col. supplies and are daily growing worse. This is Beal is now at home suffering severely from his

ened and demoralized by battle and disease-des- The 11th still remains at Yorktown in Keyes titute of ammunition and food and clothing—his corps, and is reported with full ranks and in exonly desire has been to fall back upon some posi- cellent condition. Col. Plaisted, who has retion where his lines of railroad communication cently returned to his regiment, is reported sick

preements. This retrograde move nent he could Ship Island and on garrison duty in the Forts of not safely make with an army of two hundred the Mississippi. The 14th and 15th at last ac and fifty thousand men ready to thunder upon counts had been ordered to Pensacola, Fla. Col. his retreating footsteps. Hence he has adroitly Nickerson, recently on a visit home, has sailed to

The 16th, in the absence of Col. Wildes. possession to the last extremity, until the rain under the command of Lt. Col. Tilden, and i and the mud, which served him so excellent a pur- now in a brigade of the army of the Potomac, commanded by Gen. Taylor. The regiment has

The 17th, Col. Roberts, was on the 14th ins heeled rebels the advantage which they sought. of the regiment is reported to be remarkably

The 18th, Col. Chaplin, occupy Forts Frank telligence of the mud embargo upon the roads, lin. Ripley and Alexander near Washington, and The 19th, Col. Sewall, is at Bolivar Hight

near Harper's Ferry, and constitute a portion of Gen. Howard's (late Sedgwick's) division. The 20th, Col. Ames, is in camp near Antic

tam Ford. The general health of the men is good, and the regiment rapidly improving in dril and discipline. The 1st Maine Cavalry is stationed at Frederick

The 1st Maine Battery is at New Orleans. Th

The Portland Press records a sad accident when picked up by a fishing smack, was insensi-We have news of an important Federal success ble. The body of Mr. Cobb has been recovered :

THE WEATHER. During the past week we have

valley of the Arkansas river, and the army of the rain storm set in which continued until Monday frontier has gallantly and successfully accommuch warmer than last week.

crans, the hero of Corinth, appointed his successor. obtained from the State Department for the pur-A large portion of Bragg's forces under Gen. pose. It is hoped, however, that the lesson thus Forrest crossed the Cumberland river on Sunday given will be a warning to them and to others,

Lt. Geo. E. Atwood, formerly of the Main Peninsula, and although still suffering from his The rebels have evacuated the Kanawha Valley wounds, he gallantly takes his place again in the and Western Virginia, leaving the federal forces ranks of his country's defenders. We learn from in undisturbed possession. The Valley is said to the Gardiner Journal that Lt. A. has been prebe utterly desolated and impoverished. Its rich sented with a splendid stallion valued at \$175. agricultural products are all consumed, and its by Co. H of the 24th regiment. The horse is armers reduced to want. Nevertheless, the val- well trained, will lie down and get up at com-

We call attention to the Claim Agency advertised in our columns this week. Mr. Stickney Show of Vegetables. Any one who would is a native of Maine, but long a resident in Wash-

stock on hand. Who can send us larger ones? the Maine Cavalry. The price paid averaged P. S. Since the above was in type Mr. W. about \$100 each and an excellent lot of animals

two inches. To say nothing of pumpkins-al- the exception of the 24th, Col. Atwood, have left largest squash grown in Maine this season. The filled its last quota and forwarded its men to the

The ordination and installation of Rev. C.

Brother Littlefield, of the Skowhegan Clar

ion is after a fast horse character from Boston named Taylor, with a particularly sharp stick.

appointed Thursday, November 27th to be obved as a day of Thanksgiving and Praise in

We hope our readers will not fail of purchasing the patriotic song the words of which are herewith given. The poetry is written by a gening the patriotic song the words of which are

herewith given. The poetry is written by a gentleman of rare talent and uncommon culture. The music is composed by one of the geniuses of drawing near its completion. The enterprise seems not to be greatly different from that hitherour own day. We heartily commend this pro- which projected and has thus far successfully car- to pursued in Virginia and as might naturally be duction to our musical frineds. The song is for ried through this important publication, we are expected, with very similar results. With an sale by I. A. Stanwood of this city.

Freemen, to arms! Your country's caus
In this dark hour demands your sid;
God's blessing on the hand that draws
In her defence a patriot's blade. CHORUS. To arms! Freemen to arms!
Our Country, Union, Liberty,
God and the right, your hattle cry—
To arms! to arms! Freemen, to arms! No, no! to arms! The Union must,

Shall be preserved, whate'er the cos To arms! we fear not death, but life With honor gone, and freedom lost. Chorus. To arms! to arms, &c. To arms! beneath the Traitor's feet
The Flag of Freedom trampled lies;
From the mad city's gory street
Our brothers' blood for vengeance cries CHORUS. To arms! to arms, &c.

White stagnates in our dastard veins
The blood to Freedom's cause denied CHORUS. To arms ! to arms, &c. No, no! dear land! so dear, so fair!
Our fathers died to leave thee free;
We, by the God they trusted, swear
To save thee ONE or die with thee.

To arms! shall treachery—such as stains Iscariot's soul—our land divide;

PRESENTATION TO LIEUT. Cox. On Wednesday evening, Oct. 13th, as we learn from the Age, the friends of Lieut. Warren Cox, of Co. B, 3d Maine regiment, presented him with a sword. sash and revolver in testimony of their esteem and admiration for him as a man and a soldier. Lieut. Cox had been in command of the Company for much of the time prior to his capture at the late battle at Manassas. He was sent a prisoner to Richmond, whence he was liberated on parole; and at the time of the presentation was on a visit to this city. A very handsome presentation address was made by Mr. Rodney L. Fogg, in the course of which he read the following testimony to the soldierly, gallantry and efficiency of our young townsman during the retreat from Rich-

HEADQUARTERS BIRNEY'S BRIGADE, Camp near Harrison's Landing, Va., August 12th, 1862.

movement from Yorktown commenced, to mention 2d Lieut. Warren Cox, Co. B, 3d Maine Reg-During the movement from Fair Oaks to White Oak Swamp, this brigade crossed Jordan's Ford, and met the advance guard of the Rebel Army Corps, under Gen. Huger. Lieut. Cox, com-

manding Co. B. was thrown out with his company by me as an advance guard, and, deploying them as skirmishers, held the enemy at bay until I recalled him—my Brigade having recrossed the

officer, and his gallant conduct, be officially made to the Governor of Maine, and his promotion to a Captaincy recommended. His company, much reduced in numbers, withstood, under his command and encouragement, a Boston, publishers. Terms \$3 per annum. continuous and heavy fire of a much larger force of the enemy without flinching.

Respectfully, D. B. Bieney, Brig. Gen. To Lieut. J. E. Walton, A. A. A. G. Respectfully forwarded and approved. The good conduct of this officer was observed by my-P. KEARNEY, Maj. Gen.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS. The Maine 28th, Col. Woodman, numbering over 900 men, left this city in a special train of cars for Washington on Saturday evening last. The regiment was escorted to the depot by the 21st, Col. Johnson. The men were in excellent spirits, and when the train moved off were enthusiastically cheered by the large crowd of spectators which awaited their

We understand there was a slight conflict of this post. The Governor had been requested by parture of the troops. The Governor, however, tistics, commerce, finance, literature, science, agthinking that the request of the Secretary of War and the interests of the public service were paramount to the whims of a subordinate officer, or the requirements of red tape, took the responsibility of "pushing on the column."

On Monday evening, the 21st regiment, Col. the depot at half past four and the train left at was unnecessarily tedious, the men being obliged to stand more than two hours in the rain and mud unsheltered, with their heavy knapsacks and accoutrements, when the whole thing might have been done in half an hour. Notwithstanding this uncomfortable exposure, the regiment preserved good order, and the men were in excellent

ARREST. Mr. J. J. Hutchinson, of Readfield, arrested at Camp Keyes, a man named Loren S. Clough, a member of the 24th regiment, on Wednesday last, for stealing, on the 16th inst., o his former quarters.

the session, free of expense. The terms will be Worship. \$1 for gentlemen, and 50 cents for ladies.

ing the address on the occasion, which was ap- ground. propriately responded to by the gallant Colonel. After partaking of a collation furnished by the citizens, the regiment marched back to camp.

General Howard arrived in this city on from his wounds received at Fair Oaks. We are posed to exist upon the locality. glad, however, to learn that he is now rapidly improving, and will in a few days be again in the ield at the head of his division.

glad to say, has been rewarded by a patronage that it has a list of more than fifteen thousand of every walk in life. The work constitutes a

under ordinary circumstances, entirely unnec-Among the articles in the volume before us are the following: Spiritualism, Spurzheim, Stamp Act, Statuary, Robert Stephenson, Stereoscope, Joseph Story, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Stratfordupon-Avon, Gilbert Stuart, Fort Sumter, Suttee, Sweden, Swedenborg, Switzerland, Syria, Talleyrand, Talma, Tastes, Jeremy Taylor, Tel- vigorous administration of affairs. egraph, Temperament, Tennyson, Old and New estament, Thackeray, Thames, Thorwaldsen, De Tocqueville, Toussaint, United States, Unitarianism, Universalists. Two volumes more will complete the work.

complete library in itself, giving information up-

on every subject in Science, Art, Religion, Liter-

ture, Politics, Biography, History, Mechanics, &c.,

making reference to other books and authorities,

Messrs. Bailey & Noyes, Exchange street Portland, are the agents for the publishers in Maine, to receive subscriptions and deliver the

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY for November i eceived. This magazine is now devoted mainly to the discussion of national matters, and is con ducted with great ability. The political department is to be hereafter controlled by Hon. R. J. Walker and Hon. Frederic P. Stanton of Washington City. The literary department will be under the management of Chas. G. Leland of Boston, and Edward Kirke of New York. A new story by Mr. Kirke, author of "Among the Pines," containing graphic pictures of Southern life and character, an extract from which we gave Six:—Through oversight I omitted, in my re-port of officers in my Brigade who had distin-tion in this magazine. Price \$3 per annum. tion in this magazine. Price \$3 per annum. guished themselves for gallant conduct since the Address "Continental Monthly, New York."

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is re ceived and its contents noted. The number well sustains the reputation of the Atlantic as the leading magazine of America. It has no competitor in the literary field which it occupies with so much vigor and originality. Among the principal articles are the following: Wild Apples: Life in the Open Air; Louis Lebeau's Conversion : Mr. Axtell : Methods of Study in Natural I would respectfully ask that mention of this History; Blind Tom-a notice of a wonderful negro prodigy; Conversational Opinions of the Leaders of Secession; The Hour and the Man;

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for November has a splendid portrait on steel of the present Empress f Austria. Among the leading articles for the month are Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman Christianity; The Ignorance of Man; The Hawaiian Islands; A King of Iceland; Philosophy of Railways; The Optical Phenomena of the Atmosphere; Borrhomeo the Astrologer; The Patriarch Nikon. W. H. Bidwell, Editor and Proprietor, 5 Beekman street, New York, Terms

THE KNICKERBOCKER, under its new editorial and proprietary management, maintains the reputation which has given it currency among the utation which has given it currency among the leading literary magazines of the time. The number for November is worthy of the best days was at Chattanooga, within twenty-five miles of is already well advanced in that direction. authority on Saturday, in reference to the for- of Old Knick, and will, we doubt not, receive a and Maj. Gardiner, the U. S. Commandant at of this favorite and popular magazine. Kinahan Cornwallis, editor and proprietor, 37 Park Row, New York. Terms, \$3 per annum.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, annour the publication of the American Annual Cyclonone, however, in Col. Woodman's regiment, and pedia and Register of Important Events of the Major Gardiner claiming exclusive authority in year 1861, embracing political, civil, military and the matter, countermanded the order for the de- naval affairs, public documents, biography, stariculture and mechanical interests. The work i issued in the style of the New American Cyclopedia, 780 pages royal octavo, and is sold exclusively by subscription. Price \$3 in cloth : in other styles of binding from \$3.50 to \$4.50 each.

THE WAR WITH THE SOUTH. This valuable Johnson, took its departure. They marched to work has reached its ninth number, and is embellished with an elegant portrait of the late twenty minutes to seven o'clock. The process of Stephen A. Douglas. The nrrrative of the events loading the cars, as in most previous instances, of the rebellion relates to the operations in Missouri, under Gen. Lyon, terminating with the battle of Booneville. A. Woodward, 161 Middle street. Portland, is the agent for Maine

STAMP DUTIES. We have received from Messrs. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut street. Philadelphia, a neat card, recently issued by them containing a list of "Stamp Duties" imposed by the Tax Act of 1862, which Act went into effect on the 1st of October. Every business man should have one of them to paste over his desk for reference.

MORE CAVALRY HORSES WANTED. Messrs. a horse and carriage belonging to Mr. Cole, of Brinkerhoff and Ricker will visit the following Waldoboro, which was left standing in the street. places for the purchase of horses for the Cavalry The horse and wagon and its contents were reservice, viz: Branch Mills, China, Monday, Nov. covered. Clough belongs in Fayette, and after 3d, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Monmouth Center, Tuestaking the horse procured a furlough and made a day the 4th; Weld, Wednesday the 5th, Anson, visit home. Having returned to camp, and ob- Thursday the 6th; Canaan, Friday the 7th; and taining his bounty, he had made his arrangements Augusta, Saturday the 8th. From twenty to for another excursion with the stolen team. But sixty horses will be purchased in each place. the vigilance of Mr. Hutchinson was too much for The horses must be sound in all particulars him. Clough was examined before Judge Tit- from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than five, nor comb on Thursday, and committed to jail to take more than nine years old, colors to be bay, brown, his trial at the November term. He is an old black or sorrel, good square trotters, bridlewise, prison bird, and will probably be returned soon well shod, and of size sufficient for the purpose.

A COLORED DIPLOMATIST. For the first time is Musical Convention. A convention of the the history of our country, a representative of the musical people of this city and vicinity was com- negro republic of Hayti is to be officially received menced at Meonian Hall on Monday evening of by our Government, and on terms of equality the present week, and will be continued every with the ministers of other foreign powers. The day and evening until Friday, under the instruc- Port-au-Prince papers announce that Mr. Elie tion of E. H. Frost of Pittsburg, Mass. A pub- Dubois has been appointed to the position. Mr. lic concert will be given on Friday evening. The Dubois, some thirty or forty years ago, was a books to be used will be the "Voice of Praise," carpenter of Baltimore. His parents emigrated a new collection of sacred music by Edward to Hayti in the time of Boyer, and he subsequent-Hamilton, together with some book of Opera and ly became distinguished as a lawyer, and afterother choruses. The books will be furnished for wards was Secretary of State of Justice and

GREAT GROWTH OF A ROSE BUSH. Our friend VISIT OF THE 24TH MAINE TO GARDINER. Col. Maj. Seward Dill, of Phillips, writes us that Atwood marched his regiment to Gardiner, where alongside of giant vegetables, big calves and great it was received with all the honors, by the Mayor crops of wheat, he wishes to place on record the and City Council and an immense concourse of immense growth of a rose-bush stalk. The rose the town's people. An elegant sword and its ac- is the variety known as Baltimore Bell, and has companiments was presented to Col. Atwood made a growth this year of thirteen feet and four Lorenzo Clay, Esq., in behalf of the donors, mak- inches! It is 21 inches in circumference at the

MOUNT MICA. We learn from the Oxford Dem ocrat that Mr. Shepherd of Pennsylvania, has recently examined this locality with a view to ascertain the indications of metals and valuable Wednesday last, on a brief visit to his family. minerals, and has effected a lease of the premise His health was considerably impaired in the re- for ninety-nine years. Operations will be comcent campaign in Maryland, having returned to menced immediately, under the direction of skillhis command before he had sufficiently recovered ful miners, to discover the leads of tin ore, sup-

eleven vessels building in the Portland district, as follows: two gun boats in Portland, a steamer The alarm of fire on Friday night last, was and brig in Cape Elizabeth, a ship in Westbrook occasioned by "spontaneous combustion" in a a bark and a brig at Harpswell, a bark at Cumchimney of the Cushnoc House. No damage was berland, a ship and a bark at Yarmouth, and a bark at Freeport.

THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY. The army correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following resume of the tardy and fruitless operations REPORTED EVACUATION OF WINof Gen. Buell in Kentucky since the first of Octo-This great and comprehensive work is now ber. Buell's manner of conducting the campaign immensely superior army, and the enemy in a commensurate with its value. We are informed position to be surrounded and destroyed, any moment, he has permitted Gen. Bragg after ravsubscribers, comprising professional and literary aging the State and procuring a supply of provismen, merchants, mechanics, farmers and persons ions, with which to subsist his army during the winter, to withdraw unmolested into Eastern Tennessee, where he can at pleasure either menace and capture Nashville, or join his forces to Lee's in Virginia and thus checkmate the Union advance upon Richmond. The telegraphic dispatches of Saturday last enforming us of the removal

> CINCINNATI, Oct. 21, 1862. CINCINNATI, Oct. 21, 1862.
>
> On the first day of October, Gen. Buell began his advance upon the rebels, then within fifteen miles of Louisville. Yesterday he gave up the pursuit, and his grand army of an hundred and first thousand men is returning towards Louis have contifered by white men, have orty thousand men is returning towards Louis- been sent from camps of instruction to garrison ville. Such is strategy. He gives, as I understand, as a reason for not ordering up reinforcements to Gen. McCook at Perryville that the battle interfered with his plans! poor as to do him reverence. His former sup-porters now denounce him in unmeasured terms.
>
> General Pleasanton's advance arrived to day at Purcellsville, within a few hours' march of Longt is galling to proud spirited Kentuckians to see street's command, which is believed to be at Up their State ravaged with impunity and the pillagers escape with all their spoil. It is estimated that Bragg has impressed from four to five thousand wagons and teams to draw them. And this immense train has gone off loaded with provisions inche

How long will they tolerate a similarly discour-

and supplies.

The rebel partisan Morgan has performed deeds which rival Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania. He has trotted round Buell as Stuart did around Me-Ciclian. He made a dash into Lexington, drove out our forces into Marseilles, then round the terday, though it has not been followed by an imout our forces into Marsellies, then round the terday, though it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised wagon train and burned eighty one wagons, taking the teamsters and guards prisoners. Thirty of the wagons were empty, the others laden with supplies for Wood's division. Pushing on toward Rayletown he continued another large train.

To-day through it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised eatily to the part of the army of the Potomac, which we all hope is to deal against the rebellion a staggering blow.

To-day through it has not been followed by an immediate general advance of our forces, is undoubtedly an initial movement of that long promised wagon train and burned eighty one wagons, taking the teamsters and guards prisoners. Thirty of the wagons were empty, the others laden with supplies for Wood's division. Pushing on toward Bardstown he captured another large train gradual but heavy reinforcement of Gen. Burnand burned it, and when last heard from was pushing southwest, evidently to destroy the Lebanon Branch railroad, and then to push on toward Munfordeville and destroy the Nashville railroad—all of which he will undoubtedly actilities evident that the movement is no mere re-

ranfoau—an of which he will undoubtedly accomplish.

The train due last night from Munfordsville is not in. Probably it is destroyed. He has a force of twelve hundred cavalry. Gen. Dumont is following, but Morgan changes horses continually, while Dumont's are worn down. There is no force in front of Morgan. He can have things all his own way. It is supposed he is aiming for Nashville, and that Bragg is moving with the Nashville, and that Bragg is moving with the Lovettsville. men. Bragg can take it without any interferance from Buell. A glance at the map will show this. Bragg has retreated into Tennessee by way of Somerset. He has crossed the Cumberland ere line of the Potemac, and are neither to be found this, and his advance must be at Monticello. He in Charlestown, Martinsburg or Shepardstown. when his is one in and the state of the stat ed there, and the city, is once more in possession of the rebels. With Morgan in his rear, and Refugees from Winchester are also reported to is disheartening to see a noble cause go by de- as a report. The very general belief, the great Eastern railroad connecting the Gulf
States with Richmond. He was desirous of pouncing upon it, but was restrained by Buell. All ugh the summer Buell has been within striking distance of that railroad, with a powerful through here to-day en-route to his new com rmy, but he has done nothing. The rebel sup- mand. plies, the rebel troops, have passed East and West, and he has made no effort to put in the lancet. attack. Thirty-five foraging wagons and their He remained asleep, while Bragg jumped into the guards were captured by the rebels a few days ring, captured Munfordsville and began his rav-since. attack Bragg with a superior force, he avoided crans' division. him, and moved on the arc of a circle, while Bragg moved along the cord, in a race northward. Having headed Bragg off as a boy heads off a flock | Savannah wille exposed. He gives up the pursuit, and is now returning north with a disappointed, dispirited army. Such is the record. It is painful to write it. Shall I refrain from giving facts? I write it. Shall I refrain from giving facts? I reliable information from semi official circles in ruth, although it may be mortifying and humil-If Gen. Buell has anything to say in extenuation of his course, let him by all means be heard. He their own conclusions as to what he has accom-

GALLANTRY OF MAINE REGIMENTS. The Portland Press alludes to the bravery and good con- Pensacola 15th, reports the health of the troops duct of the Maine 3d and 4th regiments, as fol- good.

ordered from Conrad's Ferry to the mouth of the Monocacv-a forced march of nine miles-to sylvania. On the morning of the 12th, the rebels Louisville by the way of Nashville. He says the opened upon them with artillery, and the two Maine Regiments stood their fire for three hours, and then turned them back. The rebels then went to White's Ford granded by the Col. went to White's Ford, guarded by the 40th New York [Mozart] and 99th Penn., who ran, and left of the rams. He also says that the banks at an opening where the rebels re-crossed into Virginia. The 3d Maine followed the rebels on their

40th New York stood side by side, to support our batteries; and though the New Yorker winced, and some of them ran, and others were prevented from following only by the threats of their officers, while the Maine 3d stood their ground, not one flinching, the New York papers were perfectly jubilant in praise of the gallant 40th, and boasted of their unflinching support of the batter es under a gailing fire, but said not a word of their more resolute companions-in-arms, the Maine regiment.

THE TWENTIETH MAINE. Mai. Gilmore of the 20th Maine, reports the following casualties in Bangor Times says Rev. Mr. Bailey, a Methodist this regiment since taking the field :

Wounded-First Sergeant Russell H. Co. K, Belfast, in hand, doing well. Stephen G. Chase, Co. K, Winterport, in arm. John T. Ames, Co. G, Wiscasset, abdomen severely. Wm. G. Baker, Co. G, Bowden, hand.

Corporal George Waterhouse, Co. B, foot. Chales A. Southard, St. Albans, Co. F, hip. Lyman Rowe, Emden, Co. F, arm amputated doing well. Sergeant John L. Taylor, Pownal, Co. H.

Capt. Timothy F. Andrews, Co. F, formerly member of the bar in Somerset County, died Oct. 10, at Sharpsburg.

Private James L. Eistes of Bethel, Co. C, died in hospital. Disease-typhoid fever.

yet been elicited in reference to the murder of the Libby child. The Irishman, Doyle, now in jail charged with the commission of the crime will not take his trial until the April term of the Supreme Court in Franklin.

A letter from the Maine 19th regiment, now at Bolivar Hights, informs us of the death of Capt. Coleman, of Co. B, of typhoid fever. A young man named Smith of Co. G, died the preyoung man named Smith of Co. G, died the pre-vious evening. vious evening. .

Latest Telegraphic News.

CRESTER.

REBELS RETREATING TO STAUNTON. THE ROADS BECOMING MUDDY AND DIFFICULT.

Advance of the Left Wing of the Army Under Burnsides.

NOTHER STORY OF FOREIGN INTER-

Beauregard Reports a Federal Repulse in South Carolina. FARRAGUT'S FLEET AT MOBILE.

NEW YORK, 27th. The Tribune's special Har-

es of Saturday last enforming us of the removal per's Ferry despatch, dated 26th, says citizens of Buell and the appointment of Rosecrans to the from Winchester, who came into our lines to-day command, shows that the Government has lost confirm the previous reports that the rebels have patience with that kind of strategy in Kentucky. evacuated that place, and fallen back towards A cold, violent rain set in this morning, and

aging condition of things in Virginia? The peo- has lasted all day. The roads are muddy ple are long since out of patience with the dil- difficult.

atory prosecution of the war and demand a more We have intelligence from the South through sources entitled to credit, that the rebels have really determined upon the dangerous policy of

> HEADQUARTERS Army of the Potomac. Monday Eve, 27th

There is none so To the Associated Press:

inches, and the Shenandoah was increased es at the same point. BALTIMORE, 27th. The American has the fol-

main part of his army in the same direction.

Cen. Negley is there with about five thousand

is about one hundred and twenty miles from During several days of last week, as has been Nashville, while Buell is one hundred and sixty,

Bragg with forty thousand in front, it is not probable that Negley can escape. He will know nothing of his danger till it is too late to flee. It

CAIRO, 27th. Gen. Rosecrans and staff passed Passengers from Helena report Gens. Cheatham e main rebel artery has circulated its life-blood, and Holmes as near that place, threatening to

age of Kentucky. Instead of moving boldly to Gen. Hamilton is in command of General Rose-FORTRESS MONROE, 26th. The Richmond En-

quirer of the 25th has the following despatch from of sheep browsing by the way, and having had his army increased to twice the size of Bragg's, he commences to drive him out. He permits McCook to be overpowered at Perryville, when and Bear Creek on Sunday by W. S. Walker, "The abolitionists attacked in force at Pocoali-Schoepff is close at hand waiting orders to join in the fight. He moves upon the retreating Bragg emy had come in thirteen gunboats and transwith no hope of overtaking him. He leavs Nashville exposed. He gives up the pursuit, and is The abolitionists left their dead and wounded on

cannot alter them. It is not my intention to reliable information from semi official circles in write fiction, neither is it my purpose to withhold Europe that England and France have decided upon a recognition of the Southern Confederacy iating. This war is a stern, a terrible reality, if the joint offers of meditation and armistice for and it is best for all to see things just as they are. four or five months, to be proposed to Mr. Sew-

has been in command of the Army of the Ohio about twelve months. He has had opportunities of doing great things. The people can draw ple protection under the ægis of their regularly nted agents, that England and Fra claim the necessity of recognizing the New Confederacy.
New York, 27. The steamer Honduras, from

Commodore Farragut was at Pensacola with ows:
On the 11th inst. the Maine 3d and 4th were and Potomac, awaiting orders to attack Mobile.

point and prevent the re-passage of the who left Charleston on the 20th ult. has reached counterfeit Confederate notes on hand, which they At the battle of Malvern Hill the 3d Maine and received as good. There are said to be from culation in the Confederacy. The Treasury Department at Richmond sent about a quarter of a million of dollars of this counterfeit money to Charleston to pay troops with. The banks in all the Confederacy are offering large rewards for the detection of the counterfeiters. Al ries of life are at starvation prices in Charleston. Price of flour \$45 per barrel; tea \$8 per pound; sugar \$1,50 per pound; side bacon 75 cents; hams \$1; bar of soap \$4,50; candles 25 cents

> SECESSION DOWN EAST. A correspondent of the White in Bangor Times says Rev. Mr. Bangor A Messure clergymen from Newburyport, Mass., spoke at the Union meeting-house in East Sullivan, upon the state of the country, and remarked that slavery was heart and soul of the rebellion, and must be crushed out. In the course of his speech he gave some very hard hits at secesh sympathizers. Some of his audience became rest six or eight men and as many women skedaddled in disgust. On reaching the outside, some of them shouted out, "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," and prolonged their cheers into hideous yells. The speaker quietly remarked that such demonstrations illustrated the beauties of secession. We are sorry to hear such demonstrations from any of the citizens of Maine. They are in a bad way. There are none so blind as those who will not see. May their eyes be opened to see the

> > COMPLIMENTARY. Maj. Gen. W. T. Smith com-

Hyde, 7th Regiment, Maine Volunteers, who deserves the highest commendation for his gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle near Antie-

Recent advices from Port Royal state that

NEW YORK, ton despatch a movement is b urged with an equalled. The a of our present it The Times' s tains the follow An interview President, in War, is signification longer be delayed New York, C

Bolivar Hights

about our army

terous. The re condition for ma render them me mence about the Negro Insurre Seventeen neg on the 11th inst. surrection again found among th ant says, is sup fear prevails of ordination exist tion act, on the

themselves again the slaves in Vir are free, and th rebel army retrea Central Virginia. Guerritta St. Louis, Oct. tured the Lieut.

and 12 privates. The enemy's Rector of the 4t fourteen missing Hudson, Mo. 10th cavalry, Mi band of guerrillas them, killing and ing arms, ammu The large reb land has been bro Maj. Gates of band of thieves and capturing Gen. Guitar h ers near Columb

Extracts from E Neglect of Sic Mobile. The Richmond number of sick s terday on the Co number was som last, by which or The Examiner formation from

ments for the sic

to Staunton, nine nodations provid The fault is not ment of our sick Nothing dampen much. It demor humanity, the go cept Beauregard. The Enquirer with great anxiet Mobile by the end important consecution point would give

f the Alabama of the enemy int pletely in two th ery, which has b people of the ent Escape of the NEW YORK, Oc INDIANAPOLIS

mies, wagons and army is now said Louisville. NEW YORK, Oc. dispatch states t toward East Ten 3000 men. all Marshall's me escape. Gen. 1 through Cumber ceased the pursu force at Crab Or

Smith have succ

porarily in comn From the Army NEW YORK. Ferry dispatch cavalry, including thirty horses.

Gen. Burnside of the defenses

12th army corps

Yesterday af

the 4th Penns

A Centreville

ular rebel force

disposition will

a correspondent direct from Fron ville. He saw : a picket near A pahannock.
A Sharpsburg prisoner capture states that the er at any one poin extended line he ais forces all alo

Hedgeville is a burg and one m Baltimore and drove the rebel charged the mai teen prisoners, i large and the bellion. The stacks of hay an hills and woods with swine. C

aries to overflow any indication of contrary sle In one valley and cereals has the rebel army, are as tender in a few weeks to Richmond. Gen. Lee, it holding out at the immense pro For the last f

been running mond. A porticibly, and should all the grain, or Rebel Adva LOUISVILLE, Forrest, with a ry, commenced chie advance, one the Gallatin pik

Gen. Negley imp

12 miles out of Helena, the National forces cap-

tured the Lieut. Col. of the 21st Texas regiment,

land has been broken up.
Maj. Gates of Adair County reports that cap-

Mews.

OF WIN-

of the Army IGN INTER-

eral Repulse

MOBILE. , says citizens our lines to-day the rebels have back towards

morning, and are muddy and South through he rebels have erous policy of a, Motgomery, ith arms. per states that white men, have ction to garrison e Potomac,)

arrived to day at march of Longred to be at Up rially interfered

dstown or Wilhe water rose 2 increased 4 inchcan has the folle across the Poere informed vesllowed by an im-

rces, is undoubtlong promised of the Potomac, inst the rebellion vement beyond a t do to say what

hat direction, un-

advance of the rnside threatens hester and their Royal. There is to-day; it is pre-occurred. Gen. in the vicinity of

on that the main , has fallen back may be said to have deserted the either to be found Shepardstown. veek, as has been a retreat, they ce at all the vaany and everye demonstrations ared entirely from

stated that their the enemy, who on. I give it only belief, however, is me towards Gor-ortion of his army er's Ferry except

s and staff passed e, threatening to vagons and their

ring despatch from They were gal-ts at Mackri Point

W. S. Walker. n here. The enboats and transis uninjured .and wounded on C. BEAUREGARD official circles in

nce have decided hern Confederacy and armistice for of January, and it

C. A gentleman ult. has reached ille. He says the

two very formidanto service as soon

plement of men. nidable than the

that the banks at

hand, which they

The Treasury De-

The banks in all

ge rewards for the All the necessa-

tea \$8 per pound; bacon 75 cents;

; candles 25 cents

ailey, a Methodist Mass., spoke at last Sullivan, upon nd remarked that

ourse of his speech secesh sympathiz-

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s for Jeff. Davis, to hideous yells that such demon-

They are in a bad

pened to see the

W. T. Smith com-Hyde, of the 7th

battle near Antie-ed the Regiment.

ton is beginning to he first cargo may ithin a fortnight. from the Carolina

residing there am-of their regularly and France will

channa, Preble. to attack Mobile.

A Sharpsburg dispatch to the Times says a prisoner captured during the late reconnoissance states that the enemy has not over 20,000 troops at any one point in Virginia. On account of our extended line he is necessarily obliged to scatter his forces all along the river. The army is daily expectively a supply of elething shees for

burg and one mile from North Mountain on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Capt. Duncan drove the rebel pickets into the town, and then charged the main body of the rebels, taking nine-teen prisoners, including three officers.

A Centreville correspondent states that away from the track of the two armies the crops are large and the farmers are as prosperous to all outward appearance as they were before the rebellion. The hills are covered with cattle, and stacks of hay and fodder are everywhere conspicuous. Large flocks of sheep browse on the side with swine. Corn, wheat and oats fill their granaries to overflowing, and instead of there being any indication of the people starving, they are on aries to overflowing, and instead of there being any indication of the people starving, they are on the contrary sleek and fat and talk treason badly. In one valley alone an immense crop of meat and cereals has been and is now being raised for the rebel army, and the Union army commanders are as tender about its being disturbed as they would be if it were located in New York. With in a few weeks all these supplies will be removed.

Forrest, with a considerable force of rebel caval-

appears that the rebel army was really retreating from Kentucky instead of marching on Louisville. After expressing surprise that such false rumors After expressing surprise that such false rumors of brilliant victories should be put in circulation, the Whig adds: "This retrograde movement has been any the pressure for a forward movement is becoming almost general. It is urged with an earnestness that never has been any the proposed of the propos

equalled. The argument is used that a protraction of our present inactivity will ruin the country.

Bragg's magnificent army something more than a mere excursion to the neighborhood of the Ohio equalled. The argument is used that a property of our present inactivity will ruin the country.

The Times' special Washington despatch conviver, and something more than fruitless marches and barren battles. We had anticipated from any other following:

The Times' special Washington despatch contains the following:

An interview of Gen. Halleck to-day with the President, in the presence of the Secretary of War, is significant of events which cannot much longer be delayed.

New York, Oct. 21. A special despatch from Bolivar Hights, dated 20th, states that the report about our army waiting for hard frosts is preposterous. The roads are hard, dry, and in a superb condition for marching. The heavy rains, which render them muddy and difficult, usually commence about the 1st of November.

Negre Insurrections Threatened in Virginian Seventeen negroes were hung near Culpepper, on the 11th inst., charged with organizing an insurrection against the whites. Copies of the Washington National Republican, containing the President's proclamation of emancipation, were found among them. The conspiracy, our informants are in surrected to respect to his troops and sounding proclamations to the people beyond the Ohio. We formed exalted hopes of the great expedition which he led across the Tennessee river and nearly up to the suburbs of Louisville.

His long delay at Tupello, his hesitancy at Chattanooga, and his tardy advance into Kentucky had shaken the public confidence. But few were willing to condemn so long as an opportunity yet remained for the consummation of the Bragg has turned out to be simply a fizzle. No other word can so appropriately describe it. It has been from the beginning to the end a brilliant blunder and a magnificent failure."

The Army of the Potomac under Separate

found among them. The conspiracy, our informant says, is supposed to extend throughout sevant says, is supposed to extend throughout several counties, and the greatest excitement and fear prevails of an outbreak among the negroes. The inhabitants of the counties where the insubordination exists threaten to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act, on the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act and the plan of salf-defense to resist the conscription act tion act, on the plea of self-defense, to protect his own corps, the 9th, the commanders of the themselves against the negroes. Two-thirds of the slaves in Virginia have already heard of President Lincoln's proclamation, and know that they Banks' was assigned three days ago to Maj. Gen.

are free, and the people think that should the rebel army retreat from its present position another Nat Turner rebellion would occur in Eastern Central Virginia.

Guerrillas Defeated in Missouri.

But while all these corps are under Burnside, the three remaining ones to the north and west of us—the 1st, 5th and 6th, commanded respectively by Generals Fitz John Porter, Reynolds St. Louis, Oct. 21. In a skirmish on the 11th, 2 miles out of Helena, the National forces capared the Lieut. Col. of the 21st Texas regiment, The current belief that when the army of the

and 12 privates.

The enemy's further loss is unknown. Major Rector of the 4th Iowa regiment was taken prisoner, and we had four killed, six wounded and four the function prisciple.

fourteen missing.

Hudson, Mo., Oct. 20. Maj. Woodford, of the 10th cavalry, Missouri State Militia, attacked a band of guerrillas on Anxoon river, and dispersed them, killing and wounding several, and capturing arms, ammunition, blankets and horses.

The large rebel camp, in the vicinity of Portland has been broken up.

The large rebel camp, in the vicinity of Portland has been broken up. ception, that enters their camps, and I have not heard for the last ten days a word said about gotains Burr and Smith came suddenly upon Dennis' band of thieves, killing and wounding some 20 and capturing 11 prisoners, 20 horses, and arms, Last evening, at the Washington House in

ammunition, &c.

Gen. Guitar has captured several guerrilla leaders near Columbia, Boone County.

Extracts from Richmond Papers—Shameful

"Not until we have taken Richmond." Other Extracts from Richmond Papers---Shameful "Not until we have taken Richmond." Other Neglect of Sick and Wounded---Alarm at Generals of higher rank than Gen. Cochrane have The Richmond Dispatch of the 18th says: "A also re tions. also returned the same answer to similar ques-

number of sick soldiers arrived in Richmond yes-terday on the Central Railroad. Included in the terday on the Central Railroad. Included in the number was some of those wounded by the railroad accident at Charlotteville on Wednesday lieved from the command of the Union army in last, by which over forty were killed and wound- Kentucky and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to the po-

The Examiner of the 18th says: "All the information from our army is burdened with the complaints of the wretched and shameful arrangements for the sick and wounded from Winchester to Staunton, ninety miles. There are no accommodations provided for the sick and wounded.—The fault is not with the subordinates, but lies at the Army to-day:

Major General Halleck, General in Chief of U. S. A., Washington:

Our armies are entirely successful again in the days of the Medical Director. The ill treat-

the door of the Medical Director. The ill treatment of our sick and wounded is a crying abuse.

Nothing dampens the ardor of our soldiers so dampens the ardor of our soldiers so denoted the service and diagraces.

Our armies are entirely successful again to Morthwest Arkansas. General Schofield, finding that the enemy had encamped at Pea Ridge, sent Gen. Blunt with the 1st Division westward, and much. It demoralizes the service and disgraces humanity, the government and our officers in the forces.

field. It is a fact that none of our Generals, except Beauregard, has ever visited one of our hos-

ters are such as to give assurance that both the army and the navy will not much longer remain inactive, but will commence a plan of operations probel force is retreating from Mount Sterling toward East Tennessee. His army numbers about 3000 men. We have a force in pursuit, but as all Marshall's men are mounted he will doubtless escape. Gen. Bragg's rebel army is moving through Cumberland Gap. Gen. Buell has ceased the pursuit, and is lying with the main force at Crab Orchard. In another week no regular rebel force will be in Kentucky, and a new

ular rebel force will be in Kentucky, and a new disposition will be made of our immense army.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been placed temfine qualities as a soldier.

mand of which Gen. Buch has just been reflected, is owing to the vigor but recently so conspicuously displayed by him, and as a compliment to his fine qualities as a soldier.

Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has been placed temporarily in command of the forces at Covington.

From the Army of the Potomac---Scattered Condition of the Rebel Army in Virginia.

New York, Oct. 23. The Times' Harper's Ferry dispatch states that a reconnoissance to Hillsboro' by Gen. Geary captured forty rebel cavalry, including a Major and Captain, and thirty horses.

Gen. Burnside is assigned to the general charge of the defenses of Harper's Ferry, and the 2d and 12th army corps are placed under his orders for the present.

A Centreville dispatch to the Times states that a correspondent of the Times arrived here to-day direct from Front Royal, Ashby's Gap and Upperville. He saw no rebel troops on the road except a picket near Ashby's Gap, but believes the rebels will make winter quarters south of the Rap-

els will make winter quarters south of the Rap-pahannock. skirmishes, and both sides lost a few men in kill-ed, wounded and prisoners.

expecting a supply of clothing, shoes, &c.
Yesterday afternoon Capt. Duncan made a reconnoisance to Hagersville with two squadrons of the 4th Pennsylvania cavalry, numbering 140 men.
Hedgeville is seven miles northwest of Martinsburg and one mile from North Mountain on the Baltimea and one mile from North Mountain on the Railroad terminus at which supplies from the Railroad terminus at which supplies from North Mountain on the Railroad terminus at which supplies from the Railroad terminus at which supplies from North Carolina cavalry and one regiment of infantry. They had their headquarters at Warrenton, with pickets out along the Rappahannock, and at times sent out small scouting parties in various directions.

Gen. Lee, it is well understood here, is only holding out at Winchester until he can send south the immense produces of the Shenandoah Valley and its sister valleys, then he will have no further use for his present position.

THE FIRE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS. According to the lowest estimate, 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed by the fire among the oil wells at Titusville, Pa. So rapidly did the fire run along the ground, it being saturated with oil, that horses could not be got out of the line of the fire but received in the flames. No lives were THE FIRE IN THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL REGIONS.

For the last few weeks rebel supply trains have been running regularly and full toward Richmond. A portion of the army could be profitably, and should be at once, employed in gathering all the grain, cattle and horses within reach. damage will be much increased by the loss of

The New York Observer says: "If any one supposes that he can dispense with Duryeas' statched them on Monday at daylight and drove them in great confusion across the river. But few were killed or wounded. A number of rebels, including a Colonel, were captured.

The Rebels Disappointed at the Result of the Philadelphia, Oct. 22. The Richmond Whig of the 20th contains an editorial from which it

Foreign News. The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT.

BRIGHTON MARKET --- Oct. 23. At market, 1750 Beeves, 650 Stores, 6300 Sheep and Lamband 200 Swine.

and 200 Swine.

Paics.—Market Beef.—Extra \$6,75; first quality \$6,50; see ond do., \$6,00; third do. \$5,00.

BOSTON MARKET Oct. 25.

NEW YORK MARKET Oct. 27.

Special Actices.

PHILIP LEE, Proprietor.

Depot, No. 136 William street, New York.

No. 1-Cures Fever, Conges- 19-Cures Catabre, Acute of

Corx—Western mixed, 68 @ 75c, per bushel.

Corn 1 a 2c higher-n

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamship Bavaria from Southampton Oct. 8th for New York passed Cape Race Oct. 20th.

The steamship Bavaria from Southampton Oct. Sth for New York passed Cape Race Oct. 20th.

Great Britain.

The steamer lona, for Mobile, heavily laden with stores for the Confederates, was run into and sunk in the Clyde.

The Times says the emancipation proclamation is a political concession to the Abolitionist wing of the republican party. When the Union existed the Constitution gave no right either to the President alone or to the President and Congress combined, to abolish slavery. Emancipation was a thunderbolt placed in Mr. Lincoln's hands to destroy the whole social organization of the South at a blow, which he has assumed the right to

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRI

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,
Corn Meal,
75 to 80 | Mutton,
77 to 80 | Mutton,
78 Weekeal,
79 to 200 | Clickens,
80 to 85 | Gesse,
Corn,
65 to 65 | Gesse,
Corn,
65 to 60 | Clear Salt Pork,
76 to 80 | Mutton,
87 to 200 | Clickens,
80 to 85 | Gesse,
Corn,
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65 to 65 | Gesse,
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65 to 65 | Gesse,
Corn,
65 to 60 | Clear Salt Pork,
76 to 80 | Mutton,
87 to 200 | Clickens,
80 to 85 | Clover seed,
81 to 10 |
81 Herdsgrasa,
82 to 35 | Hay,
82 to 10 |
83 Hay,
84 to 10 |
84 to 200 | Clickens,
84 to 43 |
84 to 43 |
85 to 45 |
86 to 85 |
86 to at a blow, which he has assumed the right to launch; but he is without power to enforce the

decree. The North must conquer every square mile of the South before it can make the proclamation more than waste paper.

The Times also says commercial advices from North Versien and the same says commercial advices from North Versien and South male of the South before it can make the proclamation more than waste paper.

The Times also says commercial advices from New York show a strong impression among the leading merchants that the termination of the war will ultimately occur from the crisis of confusion in the North.

France.

ond do., \$6,00; third do., \$5,00.

Working Oxen-None.

Yeal Calves—None.

Yearlings—\$1.00 @ 9,00; two years old, \$14 @ \$15; three years old \$17 @ \$19.

Hides—\$0 @ 70. Calf Skins 8 @ 90. \(\psi \) ib.

Pelts—\$1 @ 1 25.

Sheep and Lambs—\$2,50 @ \$2,75; extra 3,50, @ 3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—\$2,50 @ \$2,75; extra 3,50, @ 3 75.

Sheep and Lambs—\$2,50 @ \$2,75; extra 3,50, @ 3 75.

France.

Vera Cruz letters give a different account of the state of affairs in Mexico from what the French papers have published. Juarez is far from giving up the contest, and is preparing a desperate resistance to the French. The city of Mexico is strongly fortified, and the road from Orizaba will be deforded by inches. Sheep and Lambs 182,50 @ \$2,75; extra 3,50, @ 3 75. Swine—Store wholesate 3 # 24 ct.; teatl 3 # 3 5 to.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight, agreed on by the parties, varying from 28 to 3 4 y cent.

Remarks—Market opened with an advance of 25c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 100 lbs. on good Bec. The supply being very large, poorer qualities are selling at a decline from last week's prices. Sheep and Lambs sold quick at last week's prices. Swine are a shade higher. Italy.

The King has signed a decree granting an amnesty to all person concerned in the acts and attempts which lately took place in the Southern provinces, with the exception of deserters from

The rebels are moving to obstruct the conveyance of silk. Col. Ward has captured three cities. A treaty has been concluded between China

Affairs were quiet, but an outbreak against the party favorable to foreigners was imminent. The Yeddo Government was doing its utmost to main-

The British and French legations have been increased. Australia. Ten thousand pounds more have been remitted

for the Lancashire operatives. LIST OF DOCT. GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC CURATIVES A frightful inundation had occurred, and the amage was immense. Lunburg, the explorer, has returned after successfully crossing the Australian continent. He reports favorably.

ONE DAY LATER. The steamer Kangaroo from Liverpool 8th and Queenstown 6th, arrived at New York 24th of October.

No. 1—CURES FEVER, Congestion, and Inflammation.
2—CURES WORN FEVER,
3—CURES COLIC Tecthing.
Slow Growth, and Feubleness of Infants.
4—CURES COLIC Tecthing.
Slow Growth, and Feubleness of Infants.
4—CURES COLIC Tecthing.
Slow Growth, and Feubleness of Infants.
4—CURES COLIC Tecthing.
Slow Growth, and Feubleness of Infants.
4—CURES COLIC Tecthing.
SI —CURES WHOOHING COUgh.
SI —CURES NERVORS Affections.
9—CURES NERVORS Affections.
9—CURES SURFORTAL Enlarged Glands and Tonsils.
21—CURES SURFORTAL ENHIPTY.
22—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
SI —CURES COUTLA. Enlarged Glands and Tonsils.
21—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
SI —CURES COUTLA. Enlarged Glands and Tonsils.
21—CURES SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
SI —CURES CHINARY DISEARS.
And consequent Prostration and Debility.
34—CURES CHINARY INCONTINETION TO ADMITTAL ENCY.
SURFORM SILL TOURS SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
SI —CURES CHINARY INCONTINETION TO ADMITTAL ENCY.
SURFORM SILL TOURS SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
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SI —CURES CHINARY INCONTINETION TO THE SURFORM SILL TOURS SEMINAL EMISSIONS.
SI —CURES CHINARY INCONTINETION TO THE SURFORM SILL TOURS SEMINAL EMISSION SILL TOURS S The English journals continue to comment on President Lincoln's proclamation.
The Daily News thinks it has spoken too disparagingly of the proclamation, and that it may do better service than it first supposed.

The London Telegraph says the North is rous-The London Telegraph says the North is rousing itself to snatch the conduct of affair from hose whose incapacity has been the work of

Latest vin Queenstewn.

Liverpool, 9th. Mr. Gladstone's statement in a speech at Newcastle that Jeff. Davis had made the South anation, and that he considered separation inevitable, attracts great attention and causes a flatness in cotton. The papers generally approve of Gladstone's remarks and some think a recognition of the South will follow. The passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle referring to the South as already a nation, is a great topic in all this morning's papers.

Liverpool, 9th. Mr. Gladstone's statement in a speech at Newcastle referring to the South will follow. The passage in Mr. Gladstone's speech at Newcastle referring to the South as already a nation, is a great topic in all this morning's papers. Latest vin Queenstown. great topic in all this morning's papers.

The London Daily News says it does not find fault with Mr. Gladstone for recognizing the progress which the South has made in establishing its

It will stop the nervous and sun headache.

reason.

reached and attacked the rebel force at Maysville at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 22d inst.

The Enquirer says: "Our exchanges speak with great anxiety of the prospect of an attack on Mobile by the enemy, which attack might involve important consequences, as the capture of this point would give the enemy immediate possession of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers. A march of the enemy into the interior of Alabama would succeed in cutting the Confederacy more completely in two than the enemy would hope to do by the possession of the Mississippi river throughout its entire length, as it would destroy the line of communication now passing through Montgomfault with Mr. Gladstone for recognizing the progress which the South has made in establishing its independence, but since he spoke of British counsel as a possible element in the final setlement, could he not have said one word in favor of saving from the curse of slavery, the vast country which will fall to one another of the combatants, but whose destiny is at present undecided.

The London Shipping Gazette can hardly suppose that Mr. Gladstone has expressed sentiments at variance with those of his colleagues. Possi-

Dr. E. U. BOWKER, Boston, Mas.

Ly, ware mas been of incalculable benefit to the people of the entire South."

Earpy of the Rebel Army from Kenneky, New York, Oct. 22. The following decomplished its mission.

Signed) S. R. Curris, Major General Bragg and Kirby Smith have succeeded in getting their entire army is now said to be en route for Lobanon and Louisville, Oct. 23. The Herald's Cincinnati disaptich, setting the part of the properties of the success of the succ

Mr. Gladstone's strong language regarding the South continues to be the prominent theme of South continues to be the prominent stocks of newspaper comment.

It is asserted that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing their resolution to persist in the policy of perfect neutrality. It is also asserted that there is no like-like, Lewis Side to Harriet E. Bushey.

In Bangor, Gershom F. Liouey & Bankor, both of Montville: Franklin A. Cottrell to Sarah Hodgdon; Walter B. Rankin, of Winterport, to Charlotte Kelley; Adoniram J. Howard of an immediate recognition.

lihood of an immediate recognition.

It is reported that the Liverpool Southern Association and Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, influenced by Gladstone's remarks, will memorialize the government in favor of the South.

influenced by Gladstone's Femarks, will memoriatize the government in favor of the South.

The city articles of the Times says that the commercial classes of London are as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of the government towards a formal recognition of the South, and hints that the desire for recognition comes rather from the North than the South.

The Daily News replies to the strictures upon President Lincoln's proclamation, and defends it from the odium sought to be cast upon it.

Sir John Packington, in a speech, said be thought that the time had come, when England, France, and possibly Russia, ought to offer mediation in America on the basis of a separation; in Freeport, Mrs. Anna, widow of the late Lewis Allen, aged 34; Oct. 21, Elizabeth, Midow of the late Lewis Allen, aged 37 years 4 months; Oct 26th, Daniel H. Church, aged 43 yrs.

In M. Vernon, Oct. 22d. Marcia A., daughter of Samuel S. Robinson, aged 21 years, 3 months.

In Belfast, Daniel H. Church, aged 43 yrs.

In Mt. Vernon, Oct. 22d. Marcia A., daughter of Samuel S. Robinson, aged 21 years, 3 months.

In Springfield, Sept. 22d. Mrs. Ann C. W. Gibson, daughter of Cyrus Weston, Belgrade, aged 39 yrs.

In Prochelo, Cal., Sept. 22d. Mrs. Ann C. W. Gibson, daughter of Cyrus Weston, Belgrade, aged 39 yrs.

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Fresteath Entern s proteamaton, and declared from the odium sought to be cast upon it.

Sir John Packington, in a speech, said he thought that the time had come, when England, France, and possibly Russia, ought to offer mediation in America on the basis of a separation; and on a clear understanding that, if their mediation is the statement of the same and 88.

In Saco, Mrs. Lucy Patten, aged 72.
In Bath, Clara E, daughter of Alvan A. and Clara Allen, 18.
In Livermore, Mrs. Melinda, wife of Capt Hezekiah Griffith.
In North Berwick, Samuel Thurston, aged 70. diation is not accepted, recognition must follow. Sir E Bulwer Lytton, in a recent speech, said he looked upon a restoration of the Union as impossible, and thought that slavery would not long

survive the separation. ibaldians' meeting be held at Guildhall. The police have prohibited further Garibaldian meetings in Hyde Park.

It is reported that Garibaldi is offended with the terms of the amnesty, and, has reserved the right of protecting against it.

JULY 11th, 1862.

MAIZENA

Was the only "preparation for found from Indian Corn" that received a medal and honorable mention from the Royal Commissioners, the competition of all prominent manufacturers of "Corn starch" and "Prepared Corn and Flour" of this and other countries notwithstanding.

the terms of the amnesty, and has reserved the right of protecting against it.

The News editorially disputes the idea that the South would willingly, in the event of separation, concede any of the border States, and adduces evidence tending to prove quite the contrary.

A Gallant Exploit. At the battle of Antietam, when the gallant Maine Seventh made its desperate attempt to drive the rebels from their covert, Maj. Hyde, then in command, was forced against a picket fence, his horse wounded and rearing, and the rebels close behind him.—
Henry F. Hill of Presque Isle, Sergeant in Co. I, came to the rescue of his superior, and with his came to the rescue of his superior, and with his sabre bayonet actually cut off the upper roll of sabre bayonet actually cut off the upper rail of sabre bayonet actually cut off the upper rail of the fence and made an opening through which Maj. H. escaped. The tall Sergeant loomed up above his fellows at the late reception, and Maj. H. spoke of him with the most tender regard, feeling, doubtless, that to his daring, when each one had enough to do to take care of himself, he was indebted for the privilege of bearing testimony to his gallant act. The noble fellow has since been promoted to a captaincy.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY, &c.

The undersigned, late of the State of Maine, offers his services for the prosecution of claims for recovery of any other just claim against the Government. A residence of 15 years at Washington and an extensive acquaintance throughout the Departments, afford the subscriber peculiar facilities for a successful prosecution of whatever butiness may be charged where nothing is recovered. In other cases the charge will be reasonable.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.

An army correspondent of the Banger Courier writes that the Maine 2d regiment came from the late battle-field of Manassas with but 157 men able to carry rifles. In the battle of Antietam it supported the batteries without loss. The regiment has since received 35 men, 13 of them recruits, which with an accession received at Alexandria, makes the regiment number 385. It has now 165 men sick and wounded in hospital.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.

References—Hon. H. Hamlin, Vice President; Hon. I.

Washiburn, Governor of Maine; Editor of Farmer, &c. 46

UACKERY.

Learnestly caution all young men suffering from Nervous Debility, &c., against endangering their health by patronising any of the advertising quacks. You can fully recover by the methods used by the Advertiser, and by hundreds of others, AND IN NO OTHER WAY.

Read a letter which I will send you if you will send me a post-paid envelope bearing your address. Direct to EDWARD H. TRAVER, Lock Box, Boston Mass.

The Portland Company have been shipping to Boston during the past week quite a large lot of shells designed for the 11-inch cannon they are engaged in casting for Government. These shells are 33 inches in circumfrence and weigh before being filled 129 lbs.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE.

THE Supervisor of China will be in waiting to examine Teachers, on the 1st, 3th and 22d of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the School House in South China.

G. B. CHADWICK, Supervisor.

A TENEMENT for a small family. Apply at this Office.
Augusta, Oct. 28, 1882.

Address WM. STICKNEY, Washington, D. C.

S-T-1860-X.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance as against Heaven's great boon, Health, and they say cannot be enjoyed without it. The language of nature attests that whoever would enjoy the pleasures of food, the beauties of fluerature, or the honors of station and renown, must preserve their kealth. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The stomach is the receptacle of all nourishment, and the fountain from which all parts of the body derive their sustenance. When foul, injurious food enters the stomach, acute sympathy disorganises all other organs, and disease more or less painful must follow. The laws of nature anot be violated with inpantity. Night revelry, inxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late supers and rise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid, unrefreshed, feverish, low spirited, weak and incapitation to this is the beginning of that horrid disease, and not this is the beginning of that horrid disease, and the fountain provided with the buildings thereon. That a partial saie of said offer has been made to her for said real estate, of two hundred dollars, including the reversion of the wildow's dower therein, and creating appetizers and overcoming stomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing ments. Certain ingredients were well established as a possessing ments. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing ments. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing ments. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing the certain formation and the control of the purpose of szamining Teachers for the winter schools. Candidates must be prepared to stand a thorough examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Geography,

fluids, and to a great extent, correct the effects of disease, when the habits are abandoned.

The Medical Faculty has exhausted its research for generations in creating appetitiers and overcoming atomachic derangements. Certain ingredients were well established as possessing beneficial qualities; among these were

Calisaya Bark and St. Croix Bum.

But still components were wanting, and regularity could not be obtained. An invalid physician, sejourning in the tropical island of St. Croix, observed the habits of the natives, and gathered from them the receipt for the final accomplishment of this most important end. Its component parts largely incorporated in the vegetable diet of that island, produced the effect without a proper knowledge of the cause. The article was first made and used as a private medicine. Its effects were so salutary that it is now being produced and consumed in immense quantities under the name of

They act with the pleasure of a medicine, and are taken by old or young with the pleasure of a beverage. The sale of these bitters was at first confined to our extreme Southern cities, but they are now becoming well known throughout the world, and are recommended with the most unbounded confidence, for all complaints from a disorganized or diseased stomach—such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous affections, Loss of Appetite, Intermitent Fevers, Diarrhoa, Sour Stomach, Headache, Fever and Ague, Weakness, &c.

As a morning Appetizer, and after dinner tonic, they are held in high estimation, and should be found upon the side board of every family.

48 ENNEBEC COUNTY ...In Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1862.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of Reduce he persons interested by University of the sory of this order in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, or the second Monday of November next, at nine o'clock in high estimation, and should be found upon the side board of every family. Flour.—The market is steady but quiet for Flour, and the sales have been at \$6,23 @ \$6,50 for Western superfine; \$6,75 @ \$7,00 for common extras; \$7,25 @ \$7,59 for medium do.; and \$7,75 \$9,50 for good and choice brands, including favorite St. Flour-State and Western continues active but no decided change in price. Superfine State \$5,65 a \$5,75; extra do. \$5,90 a 6,16; round hoop Ohio \$6,75 a \$6,90; super Western \$5,65 a \$5,75; Southern unchanged—mixed to good \$6,20; fancy and extra \$7,40 a \$9,00; Canada favors buyers—extra \$6,75 a \$9,25.

Wheat opened dull and 1 a 2 cents lower—Chicago spring \$1,15; Milwankie club \$1 @ \$1 23; red winter western \$1 29 @ \$1,33; Canada club 1 10 @ \$1 17.

Carn 1 a 25 bigher—mixed vestern \$6, @ 60c. every family.

They are also much relied upon in the Tropics for Scrofula,

S-T-1860-X.

Chamomile Flowers used for enfeebled digestion, and want of appetite.

Wintergreen, Wintergreen, is a medicinal plant of very great efficiency, and is especially variable in Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Nefretic affections. Lavender Flowers,
an aromatic stimulant and tonic, highly invigorating in nervous
debility, generous to the palate and stomach. Anise, an aromatic carminative, creating flesh, muscle and milk. Much

In Augusta, Oct. 20th. by Rev. Charles Eagan, P. H. Sheahan to Bridget Mann, both of A.; Oct. 9th, Mell Packard to Rose Feru, both of Monson.

In Alexandria, Oct. 15th, by H. P. Whitney, Esq., Benjamin F. Bailey to Emma M. Crafts, both of Baileyville.

In Auburn, John Pickard to Anna Downs
In Portland, Lieut. Imm n., of the 17th U. S. Regiment, to Eunice Dyer; Stephen F. Richardson, Esq., of New York, to Elien Dow
In China, Oct. 20th, by A. H. Abbot, Esq., Geo. E. Roberts to Flavilla S. Jepson.
In East Winthrop, Oct. 25th, by David Cargill, Esq., George S. Morrill to Augeline A. Murry, both of Winthrop.
In Cumberland, Calvin W. Young to Martha H. Small, both of Gray.

Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipent discase like

Billious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Fovers, may feel a certain reliance, if they protect themselves with decayed vecetable and animal matter, is quite sure to produce discase unless guarded by an autiblote, such as is found in the Plantation Bitters.

What is said of th

NOTICE-To School Teachers.

Attest : J. Burton, Register.
True copy. Attest : J. Burton, Register 45*

Thue copy. Attest: J. Buaron, Register

45*

True copy. Attest: J. Buaron, Register

45*

IMPORTANT CERTIFICATE.

*ROCHESTER, Dec. 23th, 1861.

MESSES. P. H. DRAKE & CO. GENTLEMEN: I have been a great suderer from Dyspepsis for three or four years. I have ried many, if not all, the remedies recommended for its cure. Instead of relief I became worse, had to abandon my profession and suffered greatly from everything I ate. My mind was much field, depressed and gloomy. About three months ago I tried he Plantation Bitters. They almost immediately benefited man. I have recommended them in several cases, and as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully yours, Rev. J. S. Cathorn."

True copy. Attest: J. Buaron, Register

45*

ENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Probate. Activation, the second Monday of Cottober, held at Algusta, in said County, deceased, buying been presented for probate. Order to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate count to be held at Augusta, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate count to be held at Augusta, in said County, the second Monday of November next, at nine o'clock in the formoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instruments should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased.

Attest: J. Burton, Register

True copy. Attest: J. Burton, Register

KENNEBEC COUNTY...At a Court of Probate, held That you may be your own judge of the efficacy of these celebrated Bitters, we submit a partial formula of the articles of which they are composed.

St. Croix Rum.

The tonic properties of pure St. Croix Rum are well known, and it has long been recommended by physicians. It is manufacture of from the Sugar Cane Plant, and that we use, is selected with great care from the estates of a few planters in the interior of that island.

Calisaya, or King's Bark

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have control, Register.

Attest: J. Burron, Register.

calisaya, or King's Bark

was unknown to civilization until the middle of the seventeenth century. The natives of Peru are generally supposed to have long been previously acquainted with its most wonderful medicinal qualities. Humboldt makes favorable mention of the febric fuge qualities of this article as an antidote to Fever and Ague, Intermittant and Malarious Fevers, in his extensive South American travels.

Cascarilla Bark

Cascarilla Bark
is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as is another important ingredient. It was known in Germany as deccased for allowance:

Obspace That notice thereof be given to all persons move deccased for allowance:

Obspace That notice thereof be given to all persons move the many appear at the many appear at the many appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

It is a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

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Another ingredient of remarkable and wonderful virtues, used in the preparation of these Bitters—is a native of Brazil and as yet unknown to the commerce of the world. A Spanish writer, says: * * * * a "administered with St. Croix Rum, if never faits to relieve Nervous tremor, Wakefulness, disturbed sleep, &c; and that it is used with great effect by the Brazilian. Spanish and Peruvian ladies to heighten their color and beauty, it imparts cheerfulness to the disposition, and brilliancy to the complexion." We withhold its name from the public for the present.

To the above are added. Clove Bude. Occurrence was a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why

ander and Snake root. The whole is combined by a perfect chemical process, and under the immediate supervision of a skiliful and scientific Pharmaceutist.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS,
OR OLD HOMESTEAD TONIC

are put up in Patent Bottles, representing a Swiss cottage, and are an ornament to the size board.

Sea Sickness,

Travellers by railroad or upon the inland rivers, where the great change of water is such a prolific cause of incipent discase like

Billious, Intermittent, Ague and Chill Pevers,

HENNEBEC COUNTY...In Court of Frobate held at Augusta, on the second Monday of October, 1862.

SETH FOIGG, Executor of the estate of Royal Fogg, deceased, who was Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Jacobs, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented said Royal Fogg's account of administration of the East will and testament of Augusta, in said County, deceased, having presented said Royal Fogg's account of administration of the East will and testament of Thomas Jacobs, late of Winthrop, in said County, deceased, having presented said Royal Fogg's account of administration of the East of said Jacobs, deceased, for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given to all persons interested by publishing a copy of this order three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed in Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of November next, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be allowed.

H. K. BAKEB, Judge.

JOHN CHAPMAN.

3w442*

J. W. ADAMS' NURSERIES,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

Grape Vines, Apple, Pear, and Plum Tress, the large New Currants and Strawberry Plants, superior to any before offered, and at less price.

Ornamental Trees for Cemeteries and streets. Roses, Japan Lillies, &c., now occupying ten acres of ground, are offered very low. Nurserymen and Agents supplied.

Send for Catalogue.

Sw43

IMPROVED SOUTH DOWNS
FOR SALE.
I have for sale a choice Flock of South Downs for Speeding Eveck. They comprise two-year-old and suffered in the County of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having bond and the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of said deceased are requested to make immediate payment to October 13, 1862.

45° WILLIAM II. MORTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of and deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to October 13, 1862.

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45° WILLIAM II. MORTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of Said estates are requested to make immediate payment to

MAPLEWOOD FARM,

South Windham.

23

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, PURE BLOOD DURHAM Grade Bucks. Also Pure White Cleaters.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

Vassalboro', Oct. 4, 1862.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

Vassalboro', Oct. 4, 1862.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

WARREN PERCIVAL.

WASSALE,

September 22, 1862.

WENNEBEC 83. October 15th 1862.

JOHN A. PETTINGILL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the estate of BENJAMIN DAVIS, late of MOURY VERYON, in the County of Kennebec, deceased, increaste, and has undertaken that trust by giving boad as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

Vassalboro', Oct. 4, 1862.

CIDER WANTED.

The subscriber will purchase at his store, Water street, FIVE HUNDRED BAIRBLE of CIDER, for which the highest market price will be paid.

Augusta, Oct. 13, 1862.

POTATOES, APPLES, BEANS, &c.

Persons having Produce on hand can find a purchaser by addressing Box 1037, Boston Peat Office, stating quantity, and price delivered at R. R. Depot in Boston.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1862.

Sw45

TNO FARMERS.

WE shall be in Augusta Oct, 22d, with a Cargo of PISH
GUANO. It will be sold at the Vessel, at one dollar per barrel,
affording Farmers a fine chance to obtain this celebrated fertiliizer at a very low price.

R. WATSON & CO.,
Of Cundy's Harbor.

AYER'S PILLS,
Brown's Bronchial Troches, Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherous and Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup, for sale at the lowest prices by

3w45

CHARLES HEWINS, Deputy Sheriff.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the AUGUSTA
SHOVEL COMPANY, for the election of officers, and for the
transaction of such other business as may legally come before
the meeting, will be holden at the office of the Company in Augusta, on THURSDAY, October 20th, 1862, at ten o'clock in the
foreneon.

Per Order.

Per Order.

BENJ. A. G. FULLER, Clerk.
October 21, 1862.

KENNEBEC & PORTLAND RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 14th, 1862.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) PASSENCE TRAINS will leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
Augusta for Bath, Portland and Boston, at 11,10 A. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin Railroad for Lewiston, Livermore Falls, Wilton and Farmington.
Leave Portland for Bath and Augusta at o'clock, P. M., connecting at Brunswick with the Androscoggin trains for stations on that road; and at Augusta with the Bomerset and Kennebee Road for Waterville, Keudail's Mills and Skowhegan; and at Kendall's Mills with the Penobecut & Kennebee Road for Pittsfield, Newport and Bangor; arriving same night.

Monday Morning and Sakurday Evening Teature. Monday Morning and Saturday Evening Trains On Mondays trains leave Augusta at 5.30 A. M., and Bath at 6.30 A. M., for Portland, connecting with the 5.45 A. M. train for Lowell and Boston.

Leave Portland on Saturdays at 8.15 P. M., on arrival of train from Boston, for Bath and Augusta.

STAGE CONNECTIONS.

Stages leave Bath daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3 P. M., on arrival of train from Portland and Boston, for Wiscasset, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', Rockland and Thomaston.

Stages leave Augusta daily, (Sundays excepted.) for Belfast, on arrival of train from Portland and Boston.

Tickets sold in Boston for all the stations on the Kennebec & Portland, Androscoggin, and Somerset & Kennebec Roads.

Freight Trains rau daily between Augusta and Portland.

B. H. CUSHMAN, Manager and Sup't.

Augusta, June 24, 1862

PORTLAND AND NEW YORK
STEAMERS.
THE splendid and fast Steamship "CHESA
Feake," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as
follows:

PEAKE," Capt. Sidney Crowell, will until further notice, run as follows:

Leave Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and leave Pier 9 North River, New York, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

This vessel is fitted up with fine accommodations for passen gers, making this the most speedy, safe and comfortable route for travelers between New York and Maine. Passage \$5, including Fare and State-rooms.

Goods forwarded by this line to and from Montreal, Quebec, Bangor, Bath, Augusta, Eastport and St. John.

Shippers are requested to send their freight to the steamer before 3 P. M., on the day that she leave Portland.

For freight or passage, apply to

For freight or passage, apply to EMERY & FOX, Brown's Wharf, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West street, New York. De 6, 18:1.

THOROUGH BRED SO. DOWN
SHEEP FOR SALE.

The undersigned has now on hand and for sale, a number of splendid South Down Bucks and Ewes. These animals, the owner takes pride in saying, belong to a noise sock of Thorough breeds, the South Down being of that kind originally imported by Samuel Thorn, of New York.

My ram, purchased of Samuel Thorn July 1st, 1858, was from an important Webb Ewe that Samuel Thorn purchased at Mr. Norris' Auction for \$180. Bis sire Tommy York was purchased at same sale by Mr Thorn, for \$400. My Ewes were purchased of Mr. Thorn at the same time. They were sired by '112," and he was imported in 1853—cost \$650 in England. My ram is now 5 years old, weights over 200 pounds, and as I am about to make another purchase, thinking it better for my flock after breeding four years, he will be sold at a great bargain.

I have from 15 to 20 Bucks, and 20 to 30 Ewes, from 3 months to 2 years old, that will be sold at a frequed prices. No better quality can be procured in England or America, as my stock ram and ewes were Mr. Thorn's choice animals out of hundreds that he bred.

nat he bred. The attention of the Agriculturist, and of sheep growers par-The attention of the Agriculturist, and of sheep growers particularly, is invited to these specimens which have never been surpassed for breeding qualities, strength and beauty by any similar stock brought to Maine.

Also two Pull Blooded Alderney Bully, one three years old in October, the other, two years in November.

Persons wishing any of the above named sheep or bulls, can secure a good bargain by applying to me by letter or personally.

S. B. McCAUSLAND,
On the farm of WM. S. GRANT, Farmingdale,
Please address S. B. McCAUSLAND, Gardiner, Me., as the farm is only a short distance from Gardiner Post Office.

364

THE STOVE AND TIN WARE ESTABLISHMENT OF M. G. BROOKS,

Stoves, Tin Ware, Iron Sinks, Pumps, Bathing Tabs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, Gas Fixtures, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods. GAS PIPING, TIN ROOFING. TIN, SHEET IRON, AND JOB WORK OF ALL KINDS Promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction.

(Successor to E. D. Norcross,)

Is removed for a !ew months to the Red Store, one door North

KILBURN & BARTON have just received and are now open-ng, a large stock of ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN DRESS FABRICS the latest importation, to which they invite the attention of

astomers.

Black and Fancy Dress Silks.

Full stock of Mourning goods,

White do.

Linen and Cotton goods.

Shawls, Gloves, &c., &c.

Customers will find our stock well worthy of their attention.

March 19, 862.

TO THE LADIES. SPRING OPENING OF MILLINERY! On Wednesday, April 16th, 1862. AT THE OLD STAND OF W. JOSEPH & CO., Corner of Oak and Water Sts., Augusta, Me.

We shall this day open our Spring Stock of

. W. VOSE, Manufacturer, for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN, AT WELLS' FURNITURE STORE.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES, Our stock is the largest and best, and will be sold as cheap as

IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, No. 11 C app's Block, Congress St., Portland,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Of every description, bought and sold by DUPEE, BECK & SAYLES, 22 State Street, Boston.

First Door South of Episcopal Church, State Street, Augusta, Me.

OFFICE-One door south of Anthony's Hat and Fur Store, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA, ME.

Operating Surgeon, HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

One door North of Cushnoc House, State Street, Augusta. Office Hours: from 11 to 12 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M 1y39 J. B. FILLEBROWN,

NOW in "tore and for sale low for cash.

10,000 Bushels prime Corn.

500 Barrels XX Michigan Flour.

300 " Choice XX "8t. Louis."

300 " XX Michigan.

300 " XX Michigan.

450 Tons White and Red Ash Coal.

PARRUTT & BRADBURY.

Augusta, Oct. 6, 1862.

PAINTS AND OILS.

At the old stand of DORR & CRAIG,
West end of Kennebec bridge.
6mis16

GOVERNMENT PENSIONS IN MAINE.
41 OFFICE, WATER STREET, AUGUSTA.

WE are prepared to supply any required demand for these articles; also Brushes, Colors, Varnishes, Japan, Spirits Turpentine, &c., &c. As usual, DRUGS and MEDICINE.

A good assortment of PAPER HANGINGS,

he cheapest.

Furniture made to order. Job Work of all kinds at short no-dec.

M. & C. B. WELLS,

38tf No. 7, Bridge's Block, Water street, Augusta. WHEELER & WILSON'S

Tr Every Machine warranted to give perfect satisfaction. 82tf

ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

WINTHROP, - - - MAINE.

ALSO, FOR SALE, Carriage Wheels, Bent Rims of Hickory and Ash, and Hickory Spokes of all sizes, constantly on hand. Also Coach Varuish and Black Varnish for enameled leather tops.

Reparing done in all its branches at short notice PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO SIGN PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the community that they have purchased the Factory of W. A. Drew, and are still manufacturing a very nice article of EXCELSIOR For Filling Mattresses, Under Beds, Lounge

and Sofa Backs and Seats.

WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN

onal attention given to fitting up Furnaces with Registers

and Pipes, in any part of the State, or such d that any man can fit them up in proper manner.

Augusta, Nov. 11, 1861.

MAINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

AUGUSTA, MAINE.

Offers for sale at the lowest cash prices

DOUBLE EXTRA—EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR.

All the best brands in the market. Also

Feed.

COD AND POLLOCK FISH.

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobecot coun

TUBBETTS' PILE OINTMENT.

DARROT & BRADBURY

Augusta, Sept. 1, 1861.

C. F. Potter, Druggist, Augusta, Me.,

Prepares a simple Ointment which has proved

AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE PILES,

n every case where it has been used for that distressing com laint. The following gentlemen, residents of Augusta, are re-red to as vouchers that this is no idle boast, but simply the onest truth, to which their own experience bears ample testi-

B. S. BARTLETT,
CAPT. ABISHA SOULE,
GEORGE HAMLEN,
WM. H. LAVERY,
Augusta, July 21, 1862.

SMITH HUSSEY,
FRED. HAMLEN,
COL. B. N. FOWLER,
CHARLES H. HAMLEN.
6m32

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Perk, Lard,

Cheese, Fish, Salt, Cement, Lime, White and Red Ash Anthracit Coal, Best Cumberland Coal, for Smiths' use, &c.,

Water Street, Augusta, Maine.

B. F. PARROTT, H. W. BRADBURY.

Warranty as applicable to the sale and purchase of the animal.
Illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. For sale at the Maine
Farmer Office. Price, half-bound, \$1,00; in cloth, extra, \$1,25.

HOMAN & BADGER.

THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

THIS is the most durable and reliable Machine made. It never gets out of order. Can be used by a child. It does its

work quick and thoroughly; will wring anything from a quilt to

MRS. S. W. A. MASON, Teacher of the Piano, of Thorovon Bass, and of Singing, has adapted her terms to the necessities of

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Augusta, January, L. C.

SHIP CHANDLERY, &c.

HEMP and Manilla Cordage of all sizes—Tarred and untarred Hemp and Manilla—Lath and Spun Yarns, Mariline, Flax and Hemp Twine, Cotton and Linen Duck, Sail Twine, Oakum, Tar, Rosin &c., constantly for sale, either at wholesale or retail by JOHN McABTHUR, No. 1 & 3 Market Square.

PATENT Cylinder Churns, the best in use. Thermometer Churns, Dash Churus, Cheese Presses and Hoops. JOHN MEANS, Agent.

The best horse medicine in use, for sale by RBEN FULLER.

SPAULDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS

RARBER'S HORSE POWERS,

MUSIC.-PRICE REDUCED.

FOR THE PIANO—\$6 per quarter. 12 Grove Street, Augusta, Aug., 1861.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

GARDINER MILLS FLOUR.

Augusta, January, 1862.

Augusta, June 10, 1861.

A UGUSTA EXCELSIOR FACTORY.

Carriage backs and Cushions, for Stuffing Harness, and for Packing valuable articles of merchandize for transportation, and Various other purposes.

It is a very nice and cheap substitute for feathers for under pillows or bolsters.

Persons can, by tacking their common bedsacks, have a mattress that will last for years at one-half the cost.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will sell at 2 cts. per fb.

Penders and University of the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St. New York.

"Dn. ATER. I seldom fail to remove Eruptions and Screfulous Sores by the persevering use of your Sarsaparilla, and I have just now cured an attack of Malignant Erustipelas with its supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johanton Erus Wellows.

and and exclaimed:—
"You have been kind—very kind to me, and I
and soon after he will see it spring up into new
life, and become a young, fresh and beautiful

some explanation of my very extraordinary conduct. The case stood thus. When a stripling of twenty, I loved or fancied I loved, Miss Mary Jenkins, and Miss Mary Jenkins loved or fancied I loved, or fancied I loved, or fancied I loved, Miss Mary Jenkins and Miss Mary Jenkins loved or fancied I loved, with a hole in cach, containing a few seeds, which had been placed there beside the dead by the heathen friends, who had buried them perhaps 1500 or 1700 years before. These seeds were Jenkins, and Miss Mary Jenkins loved or fancied she loved me. At a ball one evening she gave it as her opinion that Mr. John Russell, a person for whom I had a great contempt, executed a present whom I had a great contempt, executed a Beautiful sun-flowers, blue corn flowers and clover

Museum. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or two peas, old, wrinkled and a hard as a stone. The peas were planted carefully under glass on the 4th of June, 1844, and at the of my surprise when I was given to understand she was about to be married to another, and that the gentleman was no other than the identical Mr. John Russell. We met in the street—quar-Mr. John Russell. We mee in the select quantities and relled—I sent him a challenge,—it got wind, and we were both held to bail to keep the peace to-

WONDERS OF SLEEP.

have been forgotten; but I was of an unforgiving disposition, and I nursed my wrath for years, In Turkey, if a man fall asleep in the neighproduces sleep, and those who perish in the snow, sleep on till the sleep of death.—Newark Daily.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK. It is a remarkable and most interesting fact, says a secular paper, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied was the production of the Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Guttenburg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, furnished the necessary funds. Had it been a single page or even an en-tire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events.
This Bible was in two folio volumes, which have of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental, manual and mechanical labor; and yet, for a long time after it had been finished and offered for sale, not a single human being, save the artist themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

tering unction to his soul any longer; it is because he is a fool; it is because he is a fool; it is because he has not exercised his brain, and has because he has not exercised his brain, and has printed on vellum. Two of these are in England; With a printed on vellum. Two of these are in England neglected other parts of his system also. With a sound system of physical exercise, and healthy modes of living, that same pale and self-fancying intellectual being would accomplish twice, four times the intellectual work that has brought him copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies, ten are in England; there being a copy in the copies that the copies in the copies to death's door—and he prides himself on being collection of different noblemen. The vellum

Many army officers prefer a large proportion regiments armed with smooth-bores, in a general ngagement. Each is loaded with a bul three buck-shot, and they are far more effective than rifles for close fighting, besides much longer in use without becoming fouled. All agree that the companies intended for skirmishing should be armed with the rifled-bore ar

WE offer for sale Gardiner Mills Flour, Double Extra, Extra and Family Flour in barrels and bags at wholesale, at the lowest Mill prices.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO. Mill prices. Augusta, Jan. 1862. CHANCE FOR BARGAINS. WISHING to make a change in my business. I now offer my entire Stock of new and choice PAPER-HANGINGS, and GILT CLOTH WINDOW-CURTAINS at cost. F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist and Apothecary, No. 7 Union Block. Augusta. July 1st, 1861. CHURNS.

er to a person everlastingly speaking about him-self, who had for near fifty years growled about the world overlooking his merits; "in one respect, at least, you are qualified to be President of the United States; all will admit this." "Thank

THE MARVELS OF A SEED.

drive a gig, crack a joke or tell a story better than any one. Then he was so good-natured, and without the slightest approach to servility, put up with my whims and ill-humor that made me Let them explain it as they will the content of seed were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what signify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the wonder remains the same, and we must look upon the re-Is there upon earth a machine, is there a place is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seedone grain of corn, one little, brown apple seed "Ned," said I one day after dinner, while we were taking our wine together—"Ned, my boy, I sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a popthink it is about time you had a wife."

I would be small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps, by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a popthink it is about time you had a wife." are so small that they float about the air invisible to our eyes? Ah! there is a world of marvel and brilliant beauties hidden in each of these tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds, their power

of life and resurrection, and their wonderful Consider first their number. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred vears after him. M. de Candolle, of Geneva, de scribed 40,000 kinds of plants, and supposed it ossible that the number might even amo

100,000. Well, let me ask you, have these 100,000 kind of plants ever failed to bear the right seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of a sycamore in its beak to feed its nestlings, and on Consider next the wonderful power of life and resurrection bestowed on the seeds of plants, so that they may be preserved from year to year,

and even from century to century.

Let a child put a few seeds in a drawer and

thank you for it, but henceforth we are strangers. I wish you, sir, long life, good health, a better temper, and a more submissive dependent," and he left the room.

I raved like a madman. But I must first give the company of my very extraordinary constant of my very extraordinary constant in the pear 1835 several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac. Under the head of each of the dead bodies there was found a small, square stone or brick, the company of the pear 1835 several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac.

C. H. MULLIKEN & CO.,

ing disposition, and I nursed my wrath for years, till it exploded in the above discreditable manner.

After Ned was gone I felt thoroughly ashamed After Ned was gone I felt thoroughly ashamed the circumstances, did not bring him to the next the circumstances, did not bring him to the next the circumstances. icranium came in contact with the pavement in from long continued sleepiness, was reduced to a the case of a gentleman thirty years of age, who, complete living skeleton, unable to stand on his complete living skeleton, unable to stand on the legs. It was partly owing to a disease, but chief-ly to abuse of opium; until at last unable to pursue his business, he sank into abject poverty and woe. Dr. Reid mentions a friend of his who, when I teavered I hold myself in a counterfaited sleep, and found it was Mary Russell and my nephew it appeared I had been five days in a delirious form and Nod room between the counterfaited sleep, and found it was Mary Russell and my nephew it appeared I had been five days in a delirious form and Nod room between the counterfaited sleep, and almost instantaneously amid the it appeared I had been five days in a delirious fever, and Ned, poor boy, was expressing the utmost solicitude for my recovery, and at the same time cautioning Mary never to let me know that he had been there. I could contain myself no longer. "Ned," cried I, "you shall marry the girl," both started, and this, the first sensible of the same taken for a fresh longer. "A woman at Hamadt, slept seventeen or eighter in the same taken for a fresh longer for fifteen years. Another is girl," both started, and this, the first sensible thing I had said or done, was taken for a fresh proof of insanity. But soon I convinced them I was sane—"Ned," I repeated, "you shall marry the girl—you shall have half my fortune now, and the rest when your old uncle dies." In short all was reconciled. My old flame and her husband came up stairs; I found she had left off flirting, and he had quitted pigeon-wings and puppyism—taken to politics and porter, and instead of a consummate coxcomb, was now a respectable tradesman. Three weeks after, Ned and spectable tradesman. Three weeks after, Ned and Manues are reported, particularly in the case in hemisphere, to become furiously vigilant during Mary were married, and it made me feel quite the full of the moon, more especially when the Mary were married, and it made me feet quite young again to look at the fair and blooming bride, dressed in virgin white, and blushing "celestial rosy red—love's proper hue!" And then lestial rosy red—love's proper hue!" And then described in the many fawns. There certainly is greater proneness of lunatics. There certainly is greater proneness. the bridsmands supping about like young lawle, and smirking, giggling, and laughing if a male creature did but so much as look at them. I kissed them all around, and was pronounced the most gallant old gentleman ever seen in those parts, out stopping, escape the miasma. Intense cold out stopping, escape the miasma. Intense cold

"In one respect, at least," said Dr. Spoo you, doctor," responded the bore, much mollified "but what particular qualification may that be?" Why, you are old enough," said the doctor turning on his heel.

tady of Denwirville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your Sarssparilla, which soon completely cured her."

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Manufacturer of a larger variety of Furnances than can be found in any other establishment, designed for warming all classes of buildings. For durability and economy, they are superior to all others. I can refer to the large number of persons who have used them the past twelve years. They are so enstructed, and made of such materials as do not require frequent repairs.

I have of late made many improvements in Wood and Coal in a large measure, prevents condensation of the smoke. My new Coal and Wood Furnace, from two years' trial, has proved it to be the best article in use to heat with wood or coal; it is perfectly adapted for either. Also manufacture Heaters from steam boiler iron.

All Furnaces repaired, and Tin Roofing done at short notice. All in want of the best heating apparatus, are requested to examine them.

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"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a leathsome and vinclent regard actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies without any apparent effect. For fixen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should trace of silver and other remedies without any apparent effect. For fixen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should trace of silver and other remedies without any apparent effect. For fixen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should trace and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Maying tried every thing else we had any hope form, we began giving your Sarsaparilla, and applying the iodide for one, we so matured the heat of silver and other remedies without any apparent effect. For fixen days we guarded his

rence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legisla-ture of Massachnsetts.

"Ds. Aves. My dear Sir: I have found your Sarsaparilla au excellent remedy for Syphilis, both of the primary and second-ary type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required." President—John L. Cutler, Augusta.

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THE attention of the Public is called to this most excelled of all Liniments as a perfect and speedy cure for all the ache

Neuralgia—the king of all pain—is caused by an inflammation of the nerves—is instantly cured by a few applications
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rured her."

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manufacturers of enameted papers in

From the well known and widely celebrated Dr. Jacob Mor-"I have found your Sarasparilla an excellent alterative in dis-eases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhosa, In-ternal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrothious diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

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Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by Scrofula in the system, are rapidly cured by this Ext. Sarsaparilla.

Agents for the different qualities of SOAPS—Crane's, Soda, Family, No. 1, Eagle and Star Brands. Mould Candles all sizes. Oakun, Ground Bone, Bone Meal, &c., in quantities to suit purchasers.

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Augusta, Jan. 9th, 1862.

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THE ANDERSON SPRING BED BOTTOM.

The Anderson Spring Bed Bottom.

Belleving that comfortable rest by night is because, successful labors of the day, and finding, by our own experience, that the Anderson invention for sleep, the SPRING BED BOTTOM, is better calculated to secure this important purpose than any thing we have ever tried, the subscribers hereby cordially commend the above named invention to all who desire the quiet slumbers and recuperative effects of invigorating sleep.

S. BALLOU,
J. S. SAYWARD.

Having used the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom, I can cheerfully commend it as an excellent article.

LOT M. MORRILL.

Augusta, Aug. 5, 1862.

circular around each bottle. It is good for Toothache, Earache, Swelled Face and Inflam-mation of every kind. Every family should have a full supply factured by DONALD KENNEDY, Boxbury, Mass.

Bath, Feb. 13, 1862.

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Poetry. THE POET TO HIS READERS. Nay, blame me not; I might have spared Your patience many a trivial verse, Yet these my earlier welcome shared, So let the better shield the worse.

And some might say.—"Those ruder song Had freshness which the new have lost To spring the opening leaf belongs, The chestnut-burrs await the frost." When those I wrote my locks were brown

The autumn thistle's silvery down
Is not the purple bloom of May! Go, little book, whose pages hold Those garnered years in loving trust; How long before your blue and gold Shall fade and whiten in the dust?

O sexton of the alcoved tomb,

It matters little, soon or late,
A day, a month, a year, an age,—
I read oblivion in its date,
And Finis on its title page. Before we sighed, our griefs were told;
Before we smiled, our joys were sang;
And all our passions shaped of old
In accents lost to mortal tongue.

In vain a fresher mould we seek :

Caged in the poet's lonely heart,
Love wastes unheard its tenderest tone
The soul that sings must dwell apart,
Its inward melodies unknown. Deal gently with us, ye who read

The promise still outrum the deed,—
The tower, but not the spire we build Our whitest pearl we never find; Our ripest fruit we never reach; The flowering moments of the mind ne flowering moments of the mind Drop half their petals in our speech

These are my blossoms; if they wear One streak of morn or evening's glow, Accept them; but to me more fair The buds of song that never blow. Atlantic Monthly. Our Story-Teller.

BETSEY MORSE.

A COUNTRY STORY. School District No. 17 of the town of Pine ville, boasted of a goodly number of scholars, both large and small, handsome and homely, and en-dowed with the usual variety of talent and disposition peculiar to a school. There were restless boys, who spent all their leisure time in cutting out barns and houses on the writing desks; boy who drew comic pictures with red chalk on th plastering, and then gravely wondered at recess whose work it could be; boys who thought the flavor of an apple greatly improved if it could be privately eaten during school hours. There were girls who showed their artistic taste by picking he nap off their woolen dresses, to make variega ted lamp mats in their spelling books, and some who showed their natural predilections by keeping their readers filled with paper dolls. There were scholars who always had good lessons, and some who were hopelessly stupid. There were some who were always the teacher's favorites, and such generally enjoyed immunities from punishment not accorded to others guilty of the same offenses. Woe to the unlucky pupil who excited the aversion of the teacher, and, after that, of the school; but such are found in nearly all collec-

minority, and the familiarity which every pupil feels to act out his or her impulses often descen to personal abuse.
Among those who for years stemmed the cur rent of unpopularity in the district in question was Betsey Morse. Betsey was truly an uninteresting specimen of girlhood; homely and un-graceful, and without any of the mental brilliancy that would have made her respected, she seemed truly what her chief tormentor, Will Hopkins, designated her, "a regular gawky." Just cause nature had been less bountiful to her than to others, she seemed to be singled out as a mark for every one's malice. Some one always stood ready to upset her dinner basket, or perform some done better; and it never seemed to enter her had no brother to protect her, no sister to sympa-

tions of the young. For downright tyranny, com-mend me to a district school. There might makes right, the majority make the rules for the despised

thize with her, and her parents were staid, reserved people, whose lives seemed far apart, from that of their lonely child. But there came a time in Betsey's school-days when for two whole winters she had a champion. Mortimer Bliss came down from the North to stay with his aunt Mrs. Brewer, and go to school. He was fourteen at that time, about Be but her opposite in every respect. Handsome generous, and full of animation, he was as much oved by all as she was disliked. His love of ju tice caused him often to become the defender of

Betsey from her train of persecutors. "Come, boys," he would say, "that's not fair," and would often shame them into better behavior. There were many rival spelling schools held in that and the adjoining districts about those days, and it was owing to Mortimer that Betsey was invited to go with the rest of the school, ever they went away from home to exhibit their spelling. Will Hopkins used to propose that they should draw cuts who should ask her to go, but Mortimer, who had a kind of daring about unpopular things, would say, "Now Betsey, be sure and have your hood and shawl on when come along," and Betsey, thinking herself favored to go at all, was perfectly satisfied with her informal invitation. Before Mortimer's coming she had been especially slighted at their ow spelling schools. It seemed to require a great eal of moral courage in the chooser to Betsey, although she was not an indifferent spelt Mortimer had set them such an example of better things, that while he remained in Pineville, she was comparatively happy. He returned to his home every spring, and again when the winter school commenced. School opened the third season, however, without his arrival, but he was daily expected, and the scholars were tip-toe with delight, when, one day at the noon recess, Sarah Brewer his cousin, enered in tears, with the intelligence that Mortimer was dead-had died suddenly, about the time he had expected to set out to return there. The scholars heard the news with that kind of awe with which the young hear such things and an unusual silence prevailed for a time, when it was observed that Betsey Morse was weeping quietly but profusely. Will Hopkins was the first to notice it, and it turned the current of his ideas. "Wa'll, I wouldn't cry, Betsey," said he in a mocking voice, "you'll spoil your pretty face, and that would be such a pity." "I don't care," said Betsey, roused for once to defend herself, 'he was good to me, any how." "Better dry up though," pursued her tormentor, "taint likely he'd ever looked at you if he'd lived to get married." Betsey disdained to reply. Pretty Marie Blair, who sat not far off and who smiled to encourage Will in his attacks on Betsey, did not

tion which would one day, when exercised to-wards herself, make her a pining, unhappy wife. Had Betsey been of a sensitive nature, she would have been soured by her experience at school; but nature, in depriving her of her beau-ty, had kindly seemed to withhold the sensibility hat would otherwise have caused her so much suffering. She became a tolerable scholar, and although at the age of eighteen, to use an expres-Will Hopkins, "she bid fair to be an old maid," yet she was, if a sober, at least a useful member of society. She did not mingle much with those of her own age, and whenever she did attend any of the gatherings of the young folks, she used to set like a neglected wall-flower, unless some amiable one invited her to assist in the amusements of the evening. But if Betsey lacked the charms which won admiration, she had at least no envy of those more favored than herself in such respects. She listened to the stories of the conquests of her mates with a longing wonder that was strange to see, and when any of the

dream that she was encouraging the very disposi-

rival belles had a quarrel among themselves, and undertook to get Betsey's sympathy, she gave it as freely as if they had not always before systematically slighted her.

Betsey was such a proficient with her needle that after she had left school her parents had taken her away to leave a trade taken her away to learn a trade, and on her turn she went from house to house sewing. This occupation she followed for years. Betsey had ed the verdict of her school mates and never seemed to out-grow the impression of her unpopularity at school. She had no confident, and in the quiet routine of her life she fell into habits of revery. She would sit and ply her needle inde triously, and in the meantime wander off into a world of unreality. She was ever meeting ther ome hero, and, almost unconsciously to herself, he would take on the form and features of Mortimer Bliss. He was to rescue her from her labo-

aunt's to do up her fall sewing. There she made other acquaintunces, went about some, and finally passed the entire winter. For some reason, Betsey appeared to much better advantage away from home; she was no longer Betsey, who at school had been teazed by half her mates and laughed at by the other, but Miss Morre.

School had been teazed by half her mates and laughed at by the other, but Miss Morre.

The first place that Betsey went to from Uncle
Ben Slocum's was Mr. Bronson's one of the best
and richest farmers of the town. There was a
large family and her services were required a
month or more. While there she daily saw the
oldest son. Levi Bronson, go in and out; but she
was so accustomed to pass through the world unnoticed, that she never dreamed the quiet, sensible man, whom every one, even his own father,
looked up to bestowed a second thought on her. ble man, whom every she, even his that he had so little idea of attracting so superior a "She had so little idea of attracting so superior a"She had so little idea of attracting so superior a"She can afford to, with such a kind husband She had so little idea of attracting so superior a man as he seemed to be, that there was nothing artificial in her manner whenever he addressed his conversation to her, nor did she appear to less advantage for that. She did not know that the cultivation and knowledge of the world which Mr. Bronson possessed, enabled him to see deeper is that there always was more about her than any into her mind than she did herself, and consecutive the second of us was willing to allow, and I believe she has into her mind than she did herself, and consequently, when she returned to Mr. Slocum's although she was pleased to see him come in every evening, she did not dream that his visits were intended for her. She knew that she was passing a delightful winter, the happiest indeed that she ever remembered, but she did not inquire into the cause. In many respects Betsey was still a child.

child.

It was, however, with some confusion that she announced to her uncle that he need not be to the troubled of taking her home, as Mr. Bronson was going over to Pineville the next day, and asked her to go with him. Uncle Ben, amused with the performance of the family she will be the says her present happiness has caused her to forget whatever was disagreeable in the past."

Happy Betsy, riding homeward, surrounded by those she loved and with the pet of the family sleeping in her arms, could she have heard Mrs.

Wilson's remark, would have echoed the sentiat her apparent simplicity, made no remark, but the next morning as he looked from the dining room window and saw Levi assisting Betsey into the cutter and arranging the robes to protect her from the cold, he said to his wife, who stood by, "Well, mother, if Betsey gets such a husband as Levi Bronson by coming over here; she hasn't done so slow. She's a first rate girl, but any-body wouldn't exactly look to see her make the

best match in town when there's so many pretty girls about.' From some cause Mr. Bronson was uncommonly still that morning, and as Betsey could not think of anything else, she was silent too. They had traveled some distance when she was suddenly electrified by Mr. Bronson's turning abruptly toward her and saying, "Miss Morse, you know I am a plain man, and cannot help coming straight to the point when I have the point when I have been to the point when I have anything to say. Will you come back here some time as my wife? I have a home waiting for a mistress, and if you do not refuse I will try to make you as happy

as you deserve.' "Why, Mr. Bronson !" was Betsey's first astonished exclamation, when she found herself able to speak at all, "you can't be in earnest in wishing to marry me. Nobody ever saw anything in ing to marry me. Nobody ever saw anything in me to love before; how can you?" "You undervalue yourself greatly," was his

reply.

The remainder of their conversation would, perhaps, not be interesting to general readers, but she was not hard to be convinced of his sin-cerity, and by the time they had reached the site of the old school-house, where she had suffered martyrdom so many times in her childhood, she was engaged. The old structure had been re-

ready to upset her dinner basket, or perform some other unfriendly office for her, and many a time was poor Betsey punished for misdemeanors committed by others, who adroitly laid the blame on her. Nearly every teacher for years,—and they had a new one every season,—seemed to have the faculty of believing anything of her that they wished. Betsey here all these things pretty particles. Betsey here all these things pretty particles. Betsey here all these things pretty particles. The time that intervened between the engage-time, and many onjections, upon which it is unnecessary here to dilate. I began to be afraid of being cut off in my prime of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat turn, so I put my dignity in my pocket, my hat of myself. I halloed to him, but he would not the country people, who are well acquainted with the circumstances. I her with a new there can d

husband, was when he wanted to call one of the the imagination that it almost startled me to look girls by her name. Besides these was the baby, at last upon the reality, and find it so like my begin going to school, almost for the first time many a youthful frolic successively presented during her happy married life her old school exthemselves to my recollection, and through the perience rose up before her, and she felt resentful dim vista of sixty years I recalled the days of my or the persecutions she had suffered. She felt childhood. s if she would be willing to endure almost any- "I will go to the spot," I exclaimed aloud, thing herself rather than have her children grow "where I used to meet Mary." up with as little self-respect as she herself had And thither I went. It was still the same:

hing I wanted to say to you about naming the baby." The whole story came out then; how through those dark years before she knew him she had loved the memory of Montimer Bliss, and it seemed to her now, through the development of the bar with the development and self-through dark that he will dark the matter, Mary?" tenderly inment and self knowledge that had come with her quired he. mature years, that she had been guilty of deceit "How co toward her husband, in keeping the knowledge me?" from him. "I alway knew," she went on, "that spiteful Will Hopkins told the truth when he said that Mortimer never would have thought of avail to linger in this dull spot." me if he had lived to marry. I knew that what "But where will you go?" What will you do? he did for me was out of kindness, but after he died I was so lonely that, young as I was, I could "Go anywhere—dc anything—go for a soldier died I was so lonely that, young as I was, I could not help dwelling on the memory of one who had befriended me so often, and I felt some way glad that, as he was dead, he could never be anything to anybody else. He seemed to belong to me. I do not speak of this, Levi," she continued, still more carnestly, "because I do not feel perfectly satisfied with my lot in life. A woman accustomed to appreciation and kindness could not have loved you as as I have, but I believe I are a betallored."

"Go anywhere—dc anything—go for a soldier, or a sailor,"—the girl clung closer to his arm at the idea—"or to India, where I have a rich old uncle—anywhere so that I may make money, and then I will return again to my dear, dear Mary."

To this very definite, feasible, and promising scheme, poor Mary could only reply by tears, which the young rogue took the liberty of kiesing away very freely, but at the same time tenderly loved you as as I have, but I believe I are a betally and respectfully; and after mutual yows, prome

mer. I would not ask you without telling you of an attack of the rheumatism from lying so long Mr. Bronson listened to this recital without the principal village inn, anointed my limbs Mr. Bronson listened to this recital without any of the jealous pain that a more selfish and narrow mind might perhaps have felt. He understood the truthfulness of heart which had caused Betsey to make this little confession. He knew that he was first and best in her heart, and he answered, "Willingly, dear wife. It shall be Mortimer; but do not think of the past and blame yourself for what was perfectly natural."

One of Betsey's quiet enjoyments after her mar-

laughed at by the other, but Miss Morse.

The first place that Betsey went to from Uncle
Ben Slocum's was Mr. Bronson's one of the best

"How well Betsey Bronson does look," Mrs.

she says her present happiness has caused her to

family fireside Talk.

WEARY.

Getting tired of you, my darling!
Oh, you know not what you say;
Come and kiss me, and forever
Drive the cruel thought away.
Could the birds e're tire of singing,
Or the winds of being free?
Could an angel tire of Heaven!
Could I ever tire of thee?

Oh, the world is full of scourges, And that man is well endowed And that man is well encowes.
Who can always be a-smilling
Whilst he struggles with the crowd;
And a day of hard contesting
With the world for daily bread
Sometimes sends me home my darling,
With a weary heart and head.

This was why my brow was clouded
When you met me at the door;
But why ask that cruel question
Which has cut me to the core?
The frown was not for you, love,
"Twas this soul-subduing strife
That has deadened all within me:—

For only through thy angel face

Break away and quick depart; t your sunny tears of gladness

AN OLD MAN'S STORY. It was a glorious evening in autumn when noved and a new building, of neat and attract- reached the outskirts of my native village, after moved and a new building, of neat and attractive appearance, erected in its stead. In the new joy that filled Betsey's heart, she mentally compared the change in the place to the change that had begun in her life. Her old solitary, unloved life seemed passing away, and a new and brighter existence opened before her. She really began to think herself of some consequence, in the world, after all. The respect and confidence which her future husband showed her, inspired her with a new feeling—confidence in herself.

The time that intervened between the engageher, life had just begun. Her husband was neither brilliant nor vivacious, but he was uniformly kind, and one of those rare men in whose uptichtness we confide without fear and Betear and rightness we confide without fear, and Betsey appreciated him, which is saying something for her. that way I disliked him most. In the country in Many of her old schoolmates who were in the which I resided, his usual mode of introducing Many of her old schoolmates who were in the which I resided, his usual mode of introducing habit of regarding her with such contempt, might have taken pattern from her thorough house-keeping, and envied her the affection which her husband manifested toward her. Betsey could not have told why she banished the poppies and marrigolds which had been the ornament of her mother's front yard and garden, and substituted other and rarer plants in her own, but it was with the feeling that in this happy home there should be nothing to remind her of her must loneliness. The time was, when the mere consciousness of existence was enjoyment; when a scamper over the fields, a match at cricket, or a feeling that in this happy home there should be nothing to remind her of her rost loneliness. nothing to remind her of her past loneliness. Here in her home where peace and plenty reigned, Betsey might be said to have rivalled the been in industry. Year after year went by, and children came to fill her cup of happiness to overflowshort of the original. But I will not moralize.

ing. Nathan and Levi, the two oldest, had been amed for grandfather and father, by the proud and happy grandmother. Two girls, Sarah and Ellen, came next. The greatest difference of opinion Betsey was ever known to have with her which lately had seemed so much a picture of the the content of the seemed so much a picture of the third property of the seemed so much a picture of the lew weeks old.

day-dream for many a year. As I strolled alon when Betsey's children were old enough to and looked around, the unforgotten scenes of possessed. But as she saw their joyous counte-nances, she felt that the world wore a different little wood that skirted the village, for the aclook to them from what it did to her in her child- commodation of lovers who might chance to hood. She said but little about these things, for overtaken in a shower in their evening walks. I One morning about the about these things, for Betsey had not learned to be demonstrative.

One morning about this time Mr. Bronson entered the room where Betsey was seated with her baby in her arms. "Well," said he, pleasantly, "Isn't this boy to have a name sometime, Betsey, What is it going to be?"

What is it going to be?"

The said but the about these things, for overtaken in a snower in their evening walks. I began to feel my dormant sensibilities awakening approach, I concealed myself behind some bushes until they should have passed on, as I did not feel in the humor to be escorted by any one in my what is it going to be?"

What is it going to be?"
What is it going to be?"
Betsey was silent a moment, as if gathering courage for the effort; then she spoke: "Levi, haven't I always been a good wife to you?" Her voice was so different from usual that her husband looked at her in astonishment.
"Why, Betsey," he replied, "what have I done that you should think I did not appreciate such affection as few men find?"
"Nothing, Levi," said she, "but there is some."
"Nothing, Levi," said she, "but there is some." affection as few men find?"
other latitudes. The youth was a fine, handsome
"Nothing, Levi," said she, "but there is somestrippling of about nineteen or twenty, with an

"How can you ask, after what you have told

"But you know, dear Mary, I must seek for-

od to appreciation and kindness could not have loved you as as I have, but I believe I am a better woman that I did have even an imaginary affection to keep my warm heart during those years, and I have been thinking that if it would not pain you I would like to call the baby Mortiner I would not ask you without talling and one after mutual vows, prominer I would not ask you without talling and protestations, they took their departure.

When they were out of sight I crept from my hiding-place, very much affected by the scene I had just witnessed, and not a little apprehensive for attack of the requirements.

Mortimer; but do not think of the past and blame yourself for what was perfectly natural."

One of Betsey's quiet enjoyments after her marriage had been to ride over to Pineville Centre occasionally to attend church. She never felt her heart swell with such thankfulness for the blessings of her lot as it did in the dear old church, when the past unconsciously rose up in contrast with the happy present.

Something like a year after the time we last looked in upon Betsey, she might have been seen one pleasant morning in June, in her old place there, with her husband, the little Levi and his two sisters; Nathan, the trusty oldest son, having charge of the baby in the roomy family

chough to find a rich uncie, and doubtiess induled in all those pleasant visions of the future which young people are so expert in creating. I hought a large house, took him home with me, and soon found there was no living without the rascal. He completely wound himself round my old heart, and no wonder. He was the merriest, heartiest heartiest fellow; in creation; could do.

THE MARVELS OF A SEED.

Have you ever considered how wonderful a thing the seed of a plant is? It is a miracle. God said: "Let there be plants yielding seed," and it is further added, "each one after his kind."

The great naturalist Cuvier, thought that the

rious life, and love her as in her secret heart she longed to be loved. Nobody knew better than Betsey herself that those dreams would never come true, but the very knowledge of their unreality seemed to give them an added charm.

Thus passed five years of Betsey's youth. She had almost ceased to think of marriage as her lot, and had she remained in the neighborhood where she was reared, she might have equalled public expectation and been an old maid; but some good fortune took her away ten miles, to an aunt's to do up her fall sewing. There she made other accounts and the secret heart she carriage without. There was quite a time shaking hands with her old schoolmates after service, ing hands with her old schoolmates after service, ing hands with her old schoolmates after service, ing hands with her old schoolmates after service, which young people are so expert in creating. I bought a large house, took him home with me, and soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without my old heart, and no wonder. He was the merriest, hardiest, heartiest fellow in creation; could do everything—dance, sing, hunt, shoot, sail a boat, will Hopkins, Esq., a lawyer end politician in a small way, living in the Centre. The two old schoolmates after service, ing hands with her old schoolmates after service, ing hands with her old schoolmates after service, dulged in all those pleasant visions of the future which young people are so expert in creating. I bought a large house, took him home with me, and soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was no living without the same soon found there was n old heart, and no wonder. He was the merriest, hardiest, heartiest fellow in creation; could do everything—dance, sing, hunt, shoot, sail a boat, drive great naturalist Cuvier thought that the germs of all past, present and future generations of seed were contained one within the other, as if like him ten times more than ever, the moment tunate temper, such as no one could acquire except those who have lived among slaves and under a transial any. I was at times a place a transial any. I was at times a place a transial any. ler a tropical sun. I was at times a perfect hur-

ricane—a whirlwind—a tornado.
"Ned," said I one day after dinner, while we "Just as you say," returned my dutiful py or a blue-bell, or even one of the seeds

Well, then, Ned, I have had some experience among women, and you shall have the advantage of it; I will look out for you."
"I am much obliged to you, my dear uncle, but I have already done that myself," stammered

I counterfeited a look of infinite surprise. "And pray who is the lady-what is her

"Mary what!" I exclaimed, my feigned surprise turned to real. "Mary Russell." "Not old Russell the upholster's daughter, hope," said I.
"The same."

"Then you shall never marry her, Ned," cried in a frenzy, "or if you do, I'll disinherit you." All Ned's blood rushed to his face; if it had not been for the ungenerous threat of disinherit-ing him, he might have inquired the reason of my seemingly unaccountable behavior; as it was, he scorned to do it. . His eyes sparkled-he started

"Mary Russell."

I was now in one of my East-India storms of passion. I knew not what I said, except that I ittered a torrent of opprobriohs epitable. from his chair and exclaimed :-"But I will marry her, in spite of you and all uttered a torrent of opprobriohs epitaphs. Ned eyed me fiercely at first, but checking his passion he waited quietly until I had exhausted myself,

and then advancing towards me, said :-"Sir, do not think I mean in the slightest de-"Sir, do not think I mean in the signess that gree to deprecate your anger or shrink from what I have said."

Let a child put a lew seeds in a drawer and shut them up, and sixty years afterwards, when his hair is white and his steps tottering, let him take one of these seeds and sow it in the ground, take one of these seeds and sow it in the ground, and the said and sow it in the ground, the said and sow it is the ground.

pigeon-wing in a manner superior to any one in the room. Now I picqued myself excessively on my dancing, and, taking this as a personal insult, I insinuated that Miss Jenkins knew nothing of the matter. Miss Jenkins replied that I was a puppy, I retorted that she was a flirt; both were probably right, but that went for nothing. She the matter of the commanded me never to speak to her again, and I took her at her word. In about a week, however, I began to show symptoms of repentance, and made overtured for reconciliation; but judge of my surprise when I was given to understand

a way that must have knocked my brains out if I had had any; but my conduct has doubtless al-

rards each other, and I left the place, determin-

ed to have my revenge one day or other. With a person of another temperament this would soon

When I recovered I found myself in a comfortthe bridsmaids skipping about like young fawns, to disease during sleep that in the told long incomprehensible stories, and was con-

veyed to bed in a high state of excitement; my head ached in the morning, but got better as the day advanced. I leave the moral of this tale to the ingenuity of the reader.

President Felton, on a recent occasion, combat ted the notion that hard study is unhealthy. It is frequently supposed, he said, that hard study is very unhealthy, and it is even supposed by some, that young people kill themselves by hard study. I wish to say emphatically that all these stories are monstrous fabrication; that no child, girl, boy, man or woman ever died or even in-jured themselves of hard study; and that all complaints made against schools, of injuring the health of students by hard study, are utterly calumnious and false; and that among the most healthful exercises, the exercises that most pronote vigor, strength-physical vigor, physical strength-is the exercise of the human which is itself a physical organ, only it must not be exercised alone. But the pale and puny stu-dent, who flatters his self-conceit that he is suffering dyspepsia, and all the ills that come with it, because he is so intellectual, may not lay that flatneglected other parts of his system also.

in that very pleasant position.

Collection of different noblemen. The vellum of the leave that the proved by statistics, that among the leave that the leav longest livers, as a general rule, are the most in-tellectual. Prof. Pierce, of our University, examined the subject, and he found, somewhat to the surprise of a portion of the community (I won't say what portion) that taking classes in the aver age, those that are the first to die are those who are the dulliest and stupidest, and most irregular during their college life; while as a general rule (of course there are exceptions, but exceptions prove the rule in this as in other things,) the good scholars-those who exercise their onstantly, thoroughly, faithfully, and have performed all their duties consciently-are the l est-lived. I think these facts really worth being impressed upon the young.

THERE ARE NO TRIFLES. There are no such things as trifles in the biog-

raphy of man. Drops make up the sea. Acorns cover the earth with oaks, and the ocean with navies. Sands make up the bar in the harbor's mouth, on which vessels are wrecked; and little thinge in youth accumulate into character in age, and destiny in eternity. All the links in that glorious chain which is in all and around all, we can see and admire, or at least admit; but the staple to which all is fastened, and which is the the conductor of all, is the Throne of Deity.

At a wedding the other day, one of the guests, who is often a little absent, observed, gravely, "I have remarked that there have been more women married than men this year."

Evom Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my elimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your Sarsaparilla. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your Sarsaparilla. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well known and much estermed

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enameted papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became intolerable afflictive. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief shatever, until I took your Saraaparilla. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy per fet health, and without a doubt owe it to your Sarsaparilla."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify theldBlood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St. New York.

To individuals ordering 100 pounds or more direct from the Factory, accompanied with the cash, we will aell at 2 cts. per 28.

Dealers and Upholsterers supplied on rensonable of the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

'For twelve years, I had the yellow Eryspielas on my right arm, during which time I fried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicine. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the deeded that my arm must be amputated. I began to take your "I have a bed filled with it that has been in constant use for six years, and is good yet. Bev. H. Whitcher, Augusta."

E. C. COOMES & Co.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

E. C. COOMES & CO.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

E. D. NORCROSS,

WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN

Supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

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B. C. COOMES & CO.

Augusta, Dec. 23, 1861.

E. D. NORCROSS,

WHOLESALE AND REATIL DEALER IN

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Dr. Hiram Sleat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"If find your Saraparilla a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of Syphilis and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have." From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lau-

required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or mercurial disease, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of Ayer's Zarsaparilla relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him. Joseph H. Williams, Augusta, A. M. Roberta, Bangor.

This Company was incorporated in 1853, and the amount of capital required by the charter has been taken by some of the most responsible men in the State. It is designed to meet the wants of that class of our citizens who desire to insure in a safe Home Company, and who perfer to pay at once a fair price for insurance to a Stock Company, rather than run the hasard of repeated assessments in a Mutual one.

The Company will insure against all the usual fire risks, not exceeding the amount of \$5,000 in any one risk. It has been eminently successful, and has a large surplus.

The Applications for Insurance in this vicinity may be made to the Secretary at his office, (directly over the Post Office.) Agents in all the principal towns in the State.

One Door North of Post Office, Augusta, Me., A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name,

Extract from a letter of a Counsellor at Law, Penobecot county, Me.

"A few words about Anderson's Spring Bed Bottom befare I close my letter. I like it very much indeed. I believe it to be one of the best things ever got up, the independent working of each siat in all ways, adapts the form of the bed to the person upon it, and makes it just the thing for comfort and health. I have lain for the last three years all curied up in a heap like a cat, on my Spiral Spring Bottom, in a little hole in the middle of the bed, taking but half a breath in my sleep, because I had no room for the expansion of the lungs, but now I can lay me out at full length on the Anderson Bottom. The slats yielding just enough for perfect ease, and yet keeping my body straight while I sleep, and affording a free and full use of the lungs for respiration while in a state of unconsciousness, an item of vital importance to the health.

Give me the Anderson Spring Bed Bottom above all others.

Every body must have them eventually, I cannot doubt.

For sale in all the principal towns in the State.

34tf Rheumatic Liniment

Cramp is a contraction of the muscles caused by a sudde
stoppage of the nervous fluid, which prevents animal life ha
ing a free flow—is cured by a few applications of Kennedy

Terms \$1.00 per day. Stable connected with the House.

John S. Trite, Balisbury.

James M. Stevens, Harvey.
W. A. Garrison, Taylor Town.
W. F. Bonnell, Gage Town.
John Hea, Jr., Prince William.
J. Crandall, Moncton.
John Wallace, Hillsboro'.
John T. Cardell, Moncton.
Thomas A. Beckwith, Oromotic.
Wm. T. Baird, Woodstock.
J. C. Upham, Upham, W. O

VOL.

Our Home, our C Experimen How many of o the experiment su culture at its sees in our columns at er distance apart potatoes? We h

and we suggest to

their experiment A part of the res here introduced: "Resolved, That an experiment the Select a piece of near as may be; n vide the piece into whole in rows thre in hills three feet second lot in hills Plant the third lo apart in the rows.

one foot apart in

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Geo. A. Rogers. the Board for Saga

was with Jackson in the hill with b given herewith: No. 1 produced No. 2 produced No. 3 produced No. 4 produced The second expe

Jenny Lind potato

nure, with the foll

No. 1 produced No. 2 produced No. 3 produced No. 4 produced From the above the first instance raised was from t the hills, although number of good No. 2, or from hi From the second nearly the same ki in this instance is apart in the rows saleable or good si lot No. 3, or apart in the rows iment also show foot apart betwee est yield, yet ther reckoned small, as So if it is an object ket, that distance be chosen which periment, Lot No. has produced that. find a variation fro ticulars. The Ca able for feeding ou large, requires mo

> thom that distan heaviest yield fro the second exper from Lot No. 2. It is from suc conducted, and w determine at who yield of potatoes able to satisfactor but unsettled poi ber of experimen from which to ar

> > The Litchfield

Cattle Show and

doubtless, that th

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raising potatoes fo

Oct. 21st. Weg ber of the Club. hibition: The show of s was excellent, sl There were 12 h superior animals. large, although farmers are now ment in this bras The department well represented, exhibition, inclu weighed 94 lbs. in great perfectio

of peaches presen

much attention.

of the ladies, pr

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namental and

The departmen

high degree of to of the ladies of l of the exhibition. The Vermont news, that in five \$600, or an ave been raised for t ricultural library

pleased to see the

ly all our village

greatly improve

are to be follow

Ptrauit.33 Will not this determination t the present fall neighborhood amount, making to purchase a fe stock raising, h derivel from the in larger crops of What has become is the time for the